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SOIL SURVEY

and

**FEASIBILITY LEVEL LAND CLASSIFICATION  
OF THE LEVEE SOILS  
OF THE BENUE RIVER IN THE NUMAN AREA,  
NORTH EASTERN STATE, NIGERIA  
FOR SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION**

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Report of July 1975

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See also comments on  
file by T.S. Jones &  
H.U. Dawson

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Yola Nigeria.

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## PREFACE

This soil report was prepared for the Savannah Sugar Company, Yola, North Eastern State of Nigeria by Kenting Earth Sciences Limited. The primary purpose of the report is to describe, classify and map the alluvial soils of the Benue River around the Numan area, and to provide basic information necessary for the selection of the best lands for large-scale sugar cane production.

The soils were classified according to their textural profile which was represented by the textural class symbol of successive 25 cm thick horizons. Textural profiles in which the sequence and the dominance of the textural classes were similar have been classed together as textural groups. Soils map has been produced at 1:10,000 scale to indicate the approximate location and the distribution of each textural group and subgroup within the project area.

The irrigation capability of each soil unit for the sugar cane production was indicated on the 1:10,000 scale irrigation capability maps. Specific problems related to various undesirable soil characteristics for sugar cane production were also shown on 1:10,000 maps which has been produced separately.

The report presents description and data on the origins, mode of formation, capabilities and limitations of soils for irrigation. The report is divided into five parts. Part I describes the procedures, standards and definitions used to classify soils, and their irrigation capability classes for sugar cane production. Part II presents a key to the soils of the area, gives a detailed description of the physical, chemical and morphological features of the textural groups, and describes the characteristics and irrigation potential of each groups. Part III presents a grouping of soils into irrigation capability classes, and interprets the capability and limitation of soils for sugar cane production. Part IV discusses the specific problems relating to the land classification, such as heavy texture, low hydraulic conductivities, etc., which may affect the ultimate suitability of the area for a sugar cane production. Part V consists of appendices to the main text. It includes methods of analysis and also lists the standards used to classify analytical results; and the physical and chemical analysis of the collected soil samples. A small glossary is added to the appendix to explain most of the terms used in the text.

The field work of this soil survey was carried out by the Savannah Sugar Company staff under the direction of Mr. M. J. Slater. Soil samples were analysed in the Kenting Earth Sciences laboratory in Jos under the direction of Mr. H. Yuksel. Mr. P. Vroemen was responsible for the cartographic work. Soils were mapped and the report was written by Mr. H. Yuksel.

SUMMARY

The soil survey of the alluvial soils around the Savannah River for large scale sugar cane production covers over 11,700 acres. The area surveyed comprises the lands on the lower reaches of the Savannah River and part of the backwash deposits. The soil survey shows that the soils consist of extremely variable textures and chemical compositions. This results in different drainage characteristics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to thank the many people who gave assistance during the preparation of this report. Savannah Sugar Company Limited Survey Staff are thanked for gathering the field data and collecting the soil samples. We are greatly indebted to SSCL for providing all the profile descriptions, aerial photographs and photo mosaics for this study. Our special thanks are due to Mr. M. J. Slater for his keen interest in this study and providing accommodation during our field trip.

Approximately 90% of the lands of the project area have specific problems or anticipated problems under the prolonged irrigation. Some 6286 acres or 49.1 percent of the soils have extremely slow permeability which requires very careful management to prevent water logging and alkalinity. Although most of the area has microrelief which requires levelling, some 20 acres of lands have been mapped as depression cover some 1831 acres or 14.7 percent of the project area.

Approximately 90% of the lands of the project area have specific problems or anticipated problems under the prolonged irrigation. Some 6286 acres or 49.1 percent of the soils have extremely slow permeability which requires very careful management to prevent water logging and alkalinity. Although most of the area has microrelief which requires levelling, some 20 acres of lands have been mapped as depression cover some 1831 acres or 14.7 percent of the project area.

## SUMMARY

The soil survey of the alluvial soils around the Numan area for large scale sugar cane production covers some 12,797 acres. The area surveyed comprises the lands on the levee deposits of the Benue River and part of the backswamp deposits behind them. The levee deposits consist of extremely variable textures over quite short distances. This results in different drainage and irrigation requirements. In addition, sandy strata may occur at any depth of the profile with variable thickness. Backswamp deposits have fairly uniform texture throughout the area. However, in these parts, the clay content is usually extremely high, sometimes more than 70 percent, making irrigation almost impossible because of the anticipated drainage and alkalinity problems.

The soils are classified according to texture since it is the most stable property of the alluvial soils. Irrigation land classes for sugar cane production were determined according to a series of standards modified from the U.S.D.I. Bureau of Reclamation Manual for Nigerian condition and sugar cane growth. These standards were determined jointly with the Savannah Sugar Company Limited, Yola, North East State. They are believed to have high practical value for the soils of the project area.

Of the 12,797 acres of lands surveyed, 9556 acres or 74.7 percent of lands were classified as irrigable with a variable degree of suitability for irrigated sugar cane production. Approximately 3241 acres or 25.3 percent of lands are found to be not suitable for sugar cane growth due to the extreme deficiencies in soil, topography and drainage conditions. Approximately 5011 acres of lands (39.2 percent) are classified as class 1, being highly suitable for sugar cane. All these soils are fine textured with a very high clay content which may create some drainage problems with a prolonged irrigation practices. Approximately 6.7 percent of the project area (860 acres) is moderately suitable for sugar cane, having moderate limitation such as medium textures, low available water holding capacity, and low C.E.C. Some 3078 acres of lands (24.1 percent) are suitable for irrigated sugar cane production, but approach marginality due to the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics, such as moderately coarse texture, rapid hydraulic conductivity, and low water holding capacity. Approximately 4.7 percent of the project area (607 acres) is marginally suitable for sugar cane growth due to the coarse texture, low C.E.C. and low available moisture content. Some 3241 acres (25.3 percent) of lands are not suitable for sugar cane growth. Out of this, 1410 acres (11.0 percent) of soils have very coarse textured profiles which have very low water holding capacity and C.E.C. Permanent lakes and swamps cover some 1831 acres or 14.3 percent of the project area.

Approximately 9024 acres of lands or 79.4 percent of the project area have specific problems or anticipated problems under the prolonged irrigation. Some 6286 acres or 49.1 percent of the soils have extremely slow permeability which requires very careful management to prevent water logging and alkalinity. Although most of the area has microrelief which requires levelling, some 20 acres of lands have been mapped as depression

where the relief is up to 1 m. Approximately 583 acres of lands (4.6 percent) have a gently undulating topography with a slope up to 2 percent.

Some 1090 acres of lands (8.5 percent) have very fine texture with a clay content more than 70 percent. 1082 acres of lands (8.5 percent) have a permanently high water table due to the influence of nearby swamps and lakes.

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## PART I

### BACKGROUND, PROCEDURES AND DEFINITIONS

#### 1.1. Background:

The possibility of developing the Numan area for large-scale sugar cane production was suggested by the Commonwealth Development Corporation in 1968 and a Mission undertaken by CDC in 1970 reached the conclusion that the climatic and the general conditions of the area were suitable for the production of commercial yields of sugar cane. Savannah Sugar Company Limited started its pilot project operation in Numan in September 1970 and its operation has been extended up to the present time. Among the main objectives of this pilot scheme were to assemble all necessary information on topography, soils and hydrology by means of soil survey and to collect available data, together with air photography.

The reconnaissance survey of the area was done by the CDC mission in 1970 and the results were presented to the government. All the necessary information relating to the extent and the location of the area, and the physiographic factors affecting soil formation, such as topography, geology and climate are referred to that report.

The detailed soil survey of the project area was carried out by Savannah Sugar Co. staff in 1974. Kenting Earth Sciences Limited was then asked to compile the collected data, to prepare soil and land capability maps and to write the soil report. The project area was visited for a short period in March 1975. Some additional samples were collected and the soil pits were examined randomly to check the accuracy of the profile descriptions made by the Soil Survey assistants, and to obtain a better idea of the conditions within the project area. The soil information collected during this visit and the previous survey, along with the analytical data from the soils laboratory provided a basis for the classification of lands for irrigation for sugar cane production and information about the limitations and recommendations for the best use of each soil in the project area.

#### 1.2. Field Work:

Soil pit locations were established according to a 500 m x 100 m grid system on the 1:10,000 scale topographic maps. An E-W base line was established in the field and marked at every five hundred meters by the benchmarks. From each benchmark, penetration lines were extended towards N and S, being perpendicular to the base line. On each penetration line the soil pit locations were marked every 100 m. Thus one pit was the representative of 5 ha of land. Every pit was numbered as

N1, N2, N3, etc. to the North; and S1, S2, S3, etc. to the South, starting from the base line. Penetration lines were marked as B.L.1, B.L.2, etc. from west to east. In total 27 penetration lines and 738 soil pit locations were established. Soil pits were dug at each location up to 2 m depth and a detailed morphological description of each pit was made. Soil samples were collected from the locations where it was thought that there were a major morphological changes in the profile. In the more uniform areas, however, samples were collected approximately from every fourth pit.

The textural characteristics of the profile are the major factor for the classification of the soils in this study. Therefore the accuracy of the field texture has prime importance. However, the comparison of laboratory results and field determinations showed considerable differences between the two. It was desirable that additional samples should be collected from every horizon for the texture determinations in the laboratory, in addition to the detailed analysis of the selected samples. More accurate data on the textural characteristics of the project area would have been obtained. Unfortunately it was not possible to check the accuracy of the field textures descriptions made by different surveyors. Therefore there was no alternative but to accept the field texture determinations as they were.

### 1.3. Laboratory Work:

Soil samples brought in from the field were air dried and passed through a 2-mm sieve by the Savannah Sugar Company Limited. They were then sent to Kenting Earth Sciences Laboratory in Jos. Each sample was registered and given a laboratory number. The samples collected from each horizon of the selected soil pits were analysed to determine the following characteristics: texture, moisture equivalent, field capacity, wilting point, saturation percentage, hydraulic conductivity, electrical conductivity, pH in water and in KCl; exchangeable cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium); total exchangeable bases; cation exchange capacity; and derived values, such as percent base saturations; sodium absorption ratio (S.A.R.); and exchangeable sodium percentage (E.S.P.). The methods of analysis used and the standards to classify analytical results are given in Appendix I.

### 1.4. Soil Mapping:

Specific problems existed in the project area concerning accurate and rapid presentation of the soil information in a relatively short time. First, the textural composition of the alluvial deposits of the levees is extremely variable, ranging from sand to clay in a very short distance. In addition to the marked variations in the textural composition, a sandy stratum occurs in many areas in variable depth and thickness, and in some areas this stratum may reach to the surface. The definition of series and the classification of soils in alluvium is extremely difficult, as these soils are young and immature soils, and do not have genetically related horizons as residual soils have. Above all, the lack of topographic relief throughout the project area made it difficult to recognize and to delineate the different soil groups on the aerial photographs.

Most of these problems were overcome by grouping the profiles in which the sequence and the dominance of the textural characteristics were similar. Emphasis was placed on the "textural classification" of soils rather than establishing soil series. This type of textural mapping is believed to be the only solution of the problems of textural complexity and flatness of the project area.

As the laboratory results were obtained fixed observations were correlated with the analytical data. Then the textural profile formula for each soil pit was determined according to the criteria explained in section 1.5. This information was then transferred onto 1:10,000 scale aerial photographs. Detailed photo-interpretation was carried out, delineating different textural groups and subgroups. These soil boundaries and symbols were then transferred onto 1:10,000 scale photo mosaics. Overlays for each photomosaic were prepared. Capability classification of each mapping unit were determined according to the criteria given in section 1.6. This information was further used to prepare capability map of the project soils for sugar cane production. Specific problems relating to the capabilities of lands for sugar cane productions, such as soils with high amount of clay, or high E.S.P; or soils with extremely low hydraulic conductivities, were shown on a separate map as "problem areas".

#### 1.5. Soil Classification:

The object of a soil survey is to classify and map the soil units that are found in a defined area. The basic units in the field classification system are the soil series. A soil series consists of soils that are developed on a similar parent material and under essentially similar climate and environmental conditions, particularly drainage. Any significant variation in one or more soil forming factors results in a different arrangements or formations of soil profiles; thus the soil is classified as a different series. Individual soil series may occupy large, continuous land areas, but more commonly are associated with other series in a complex landscape pattern. In some cases this is a result of local differences in relief and drainage, while in other it is due to the close association of different parent materials.

Definition of soil series of alluvial soils presents many problems as they do not have sequences of genetically related horizons. Since they are young, immature soils, it is difficult to select morpho-genetic criteria on which to base soil series. Materials laid down by water have layers that differ greatly in some characteristics, such as texture, but the occurrence of these layers are rather accidental and governed by geological process and they do not bear any genetic relation to each other. If every difference of such layers were used as a basis for separating series, an almost infinite number of series could be recognized among alluvial soils. This would eliminate the purpose of the soil series.

As a rule, the separation of soil series in alluvial soils are based on the texture since it is the most stable property of these soils. In this study, soil texture was used as a basis for soil classification. The criteria used here was adopted from D.A. Holmes and S. Western (2).

1.5.1. The Classification of Texture:

The soil particle diameters used to define sand, silt and clay fractions and texture classes are those of the U.S.D.A. Handbook No. 18, Soil Survey Manual (3). The texture range is divided into four "textural units" as follows:

1. Coarse texture (L) - All grades of sand and loamy sand.
2. Coarse-Medium texture (M) - Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, light loam, light silt loam.
3. Fine-Medium texture (H) - Heavy loam, heavy silt loam, silt clay loam, clay loam.
4. Fine texture (V) - sandy clay, silt clay, clay, heavy clay.

These textural units are defined quantitatively in Figure 1.

The significant factor in the separation of medium textures into coarse-medium (M) and fine-medium (H) is the clay content. The definitive clay content is taken at 20 percent, thus separating U.S.D.A. loams and silt loams into light and heavy classes. This is believed to give better understanding of the type of the deposition since the clay content of the sediments and the size of the silt and sand fraction is closely related to the movement of the river.

1.5.2. Textural Profile Formula:

The upper soil textural profile (0-150 cm) was annotated by a six symbol formula, each symbol representing the textural class of successive 25 cm thick layers. Two or more adjacent 25 cm layers of the same textural coding were denoted by a numeric frequency symbol (Figure 2). In horizons where textural strata did not correspond to the 25 cm intervals, layers of 15 cm thickness were denoted by a capital letter, layers of 10 cm thickness were denoted by a lower case letter. Layers of 5 cm or less were ignored. During the initial field work done by Savannah Sugar Co. Staff, all depths were given in inches. They were converted to centimetres before the actual soil classification.

1.5.3. Textural Groups:

Textural profiles in which the sequence and dominance of textural units were similar have been classed together. These classes were called textural groups and were based on two combined units of the four basic textural units, i.e. L, M, H and V:

1. Coarse and coarse-medium textures (LM)
2. Fine and fine-very fine textures (HV)

This combination reduced the mapping complexity as far as possible. The relationship of these combined units, LM and HV, within the textural profile, was the diagnostic factor in textural group classification.

Generally, the profile forms a simple sequence in which the relationship is straightforward. The following basic textural groups and subgroups have been recognized in the project area.

1.5.3.1. Group A: This group consists of almost entirely of LM textures (Figure 3)

e.g.  $M^6$ ,  $ML^3M^2$ ,  $L^2 \frac{M}{I} M^2L$ ,  $L^6$

The following subgroups are separated according to the dominance of the L or M textures:

A1 - This subgroup consists of textural profile in which L and M textures occupy approximately the same proportion of the upper soil depth ranges, e.g.

e.g.  $L^3M^3$ ,  $M^3L^3$ ,  $M^2L^2ML$

Textural profile symbol: A

A2 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles which almost entirely consist of L textures, e.g.

e.g.  $L^6$ ,  $L^5 \frac{L}{m}$

Textural profile symbol: AL

A3 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles which almost entirely consists of M textures, e.g.

e.g.  $M^6$ ,  $M^5 \frac{M}{I}$

A4 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which L textures occupy 4 horizons or more, e.g.

e.g.  $L^4M^2$ ,  $ML^5$ ,  $L^2M^2L^2$ ,  $L^3M \frac{L}{m}$

Textural profile symbol: A LM

A5 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which M textures occupy 4 horizons or more, e.g.

e.g.  $M^4L^2$ ,  $LM^4L$ ,  $L^2M \frac{L}{m}$

Textural profile symbol: AML

1.5.3.2. Group B: This group consists of textural profiles in which LM textures overlie HV textures (Figure 3).

e.g.  $M^2LH^3$ ,  $M^2L^2V^2$ ,  $L^2MH^2 \frac{H}{v}$

The LM layers which were less than 50 cm (shallow) was shown as Bs, and the LM layers which were more than 100 cm (deep) was shown as Bd.

B1 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which L layers occupy more than 100 cm of the upper soil

The following subgroups were separated according to the thickness of LM layers and the dominance of L, M, H or V textures.

- B1 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM and HV textures occupy approximately the same proportion of the upper soil depth range,

$$\text{e.g. } M^3 V^3, L^2 M H V^2, M^2 L \frac{m}{H} V^2$$

Textural profile symbol: B

- B2 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are shallow and H textures occupy the lower horizons almost entirely,

$$\text{e.g. } L H^5, M^2 H^3 \frac{H}{V}, LM \frac{1}{H} H^3$$

Textural profile symbol: BsH

- B3 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are shallow and V textures almost entirely occupy the lower horizons,

$$\text{e.g. } L^2 V^4, ML \frac{1}{V} V^3, M^2 V^3 \frac{V}{h}$$

Textural profile symbol: BsV

- B4 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are shallow. H textures occupy more than 2 layers and V textures occupy at least 1 layer in the lower horizon,

$$\text{e.g. } L^2 H^3 V, L \frac{L}{m} H^2 \frac{H}{V} V, M^2 V H^3$$

Textural profile symbol: BsHV

- B5 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are shallow. V textures occupy more than 2 layers and H textures occupy at least 1 layer in the lower horizon,

$$\text{e.g. } M^2 V^3 H, ML V^2 \frac{V}{h} H, L^2 \frac{m}{V} V^2 H$$

Textural profile symbol: BsVH

- B6 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which L layers occupy more than 100 cm of the upper soil depth range and lower layers consist of HV textures,

$$\text{e.g. } L^4 H^2, L^4 V H, L^3 \frac{L}{m} H^2$$

Textural profile symbol: BdL

- B7 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which M layers occupy more than 100 cm of the upper soil

depth range and lower layers consist of HV textures,

e.g.  $M^5V$ ,  $M^4 \frac{M}{H} H$ ,  $M^4V^2$

Textural profile symbol: BdM

B8 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are deep. L textures occupy more than 2 layers and M textures occupy at least 1 layer in the upper horizons,

e.g.  $L^3MV^2$ ,  $LML^2HV$ ,  $ML^2 \frac{L}{m} H \frac{H}{V}$

Textural profile symbol: Bd LM

B9 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM layers are deep. M textures occupy more than 2 layers and L textures occupy at least 1 layer in the upper horizons,

e.g.  $M^2 \frac{M}{L} LV^2$ ,  $LM^3 \frac{m}{V} H$ ,  $MLM^2 \frac{V}{h} H$

Textural profile symbol: BdML.

1.5.3.3. Group C: This group consists of textural profiles in which HV textures overlie LM textures (Figure 3).

e.g.  $H^3LM^2$ ,  $V^2 \frac{H}{V} M^3$ ,  $H^2V^2L^2$

The HV layers which occupied less than 50 cm (shallow) were shown as Cs, and the HV layers which occupied more than 100 cm (deep) were shown as Cd.

The following subgroups were separated according to the thickness of HV layers and the dominance of L, M, H and V textures.

C1 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV and LM textures occupy approximately the same proportion of the upper soil depth range,

e.g.  $V^3M^3$ ,  $V^2HL^3$ ,  $H^3L^3$

Textural profile symbol: C

C2 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers occupy less than 50 cm (shallow) and L textures occupy almost all the lower horizons,

e.g.  $HL^5$ ,  $H \frac{V}{L} L^4$ ,  $VL^4 \frac{1}{M}$

Textural profile symbol: CsL

C3 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers are shallow (less than 50 cm) and M textures occupy almost the entire lower horizons,

e.g.  $VM^5$ ,  $H^2M^4$ ,  $H \frac{h}{M} M^3 \frac{m}{L}$

Textural profile symbol: CsM

- C4 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers are shallow. L textures occupy more than 2 layers and M textures occupy at least 1 layer in the lower horizons,

$$\text{e.g. } V L^3 M^2, H \frac{H}{V} L M^2 L^2, H^2 M \frac{L}{m} L^2$$

Textural profile symbol: CsLM

- C5 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers are less than 50 cm (shallow). M textures occupy more than 2 layers and L textures occupy at least 1 layer in the lower horizons,

$$\text{e.g. } V M^4 L, H L M^3 L, H V L M^3$$

Textural profile symbol: CsML

- C6 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which H layers are deeper than 100 cm of the upper soil depth range and lower horizons consist of LM textures,

$$\text{e.g. } H^5 L, H^4 L^2, H^4 \frac{H}{V} M^2$$

Textural profile symbol: CdH

- C7 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which V layers are deeper than 100 cm of the upper soil depth range, and lower horizons consists of LM textures,

$$\text{e.g. } V^5 M, V^4 L M, V^4 \frac{V}{m} L$$

Textural profile symbol: CdV

- C8 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers are deeper than 100 cm. H textures occupy more than 2 layers and V textures occupy at least 1 layer of the upper horizons,

$$\text{e.g. } H^3 V L^2, H^3 \frac{H}{V} V M, H^2 V H L M$$

Textural profile symbol: CdHV

- C9 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV layers are deeper than 100 cm. V textures occupy more than 2 layers and H textures occupy at least 1 layer of the upper horizons,

$$\text{e.g. } V^3 H L^2, V^2 H V M L, V H V^2 \frac{V}{m} M$$

Textural profile symbol: Cd VH

- 1.5.3.4. Group D: This group consists of textural profiles which are more or less wholly comprised of HV textures (Figure 3).

$$\text{e.g. } V^6, H^6, H^3 V^3, V^3 \frac{V}{H} H^2$$

The following subgroups were separated according to the dominance of H and V textures.

D1 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are comprised almost entirely of V textures,  
e.g.  $V^6$ ,  $V^5 \frac{V}{h}$ ,  $V^5 \frac{V}{m}$   
Textural profile symbol: DV

D2 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are comprised almost entirely of H textures,  
e.g.  $H^6$ ,  $H^5 \frac{H}{v}$ ,  $H^5 \frac{H}{m}$   
Textural profile symbol: DH

D3 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which V textures occupy 4 or more horizons, and H textures occupy at least 1 horizon,  
e.g.  $V^5 H$ ,  $HV^4 H$ ,  $HV^2 HV^2$   
Textural profile symbol: DVH

1.5.3.5. Group X: This group consists of textural profiles in which LM and HV textures are interbedded to give no definite sequence (Figure 3).  
e.g.  $H M^3 H^2$ ,  $H M H M \frac{h}{L} V$ ,  $L^2 H M V M$

The following subgroups were separated according to the dominance of L, M, H and V textures.

X1 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which the LM and HV textures occupy approximately the same proportion of the upper soil depth range,  
e.g.  $V M^3 H^2$ ,  $M H^2 \frac{h}{L} L^2$ ,  $H M V M \frac{m}{H} V$   
Textural profile symbol: X

X2 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which L textures occupy 4 or more horizons,  
e.g.  $H L^2 V L^2$ ,  $L \frac{H}{v} V L^3$ ,  $V L^4 H$   
Textural profile symbol: XL

X3 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which M textures occupy 4 or more horizons,  
e.g.  $V M^3 H M$ ,  $M^2 V M H M$ ,  $M^2 \frac{M}{v} V \frac{v}{M} M$   
Textural profile symbol: XM

X4 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which H textures occupy 4 or more horizons,

e.g.  $H LH^2 MH$ ,  $H^2 \frac{h}{L} LH^2$ ,  $H \frac{h}{L} MH^3$

Textural profile symbol: XH

- X5 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which V textures occupy 4 or more horizons,

e.g.  $V^2 LVMV$ ,  $LV \frac{M}{V} V^3$ ,  $VLVLV \frac{V}{h}$

Textural profile symbol: XV

- X6 - This subgroup almost entirely consists of L and V textures which are interbedded to give no definite sequence. V textures occupy 4 or more horizons and L textures occupy at least 1 horizon,

e.g.  $V^2 LV^2 L$ ,  $L \frac{L}{V} V^2 LV$ ,  $LV^4 L$

Textural profile symbol: XVL

- X7 - This subgroup almost entirely consists of M and V textures which are interbedded to give no definite sequence. V textures occupy 4 or more horizons, and M textures occupy at least 1 horizon,

e.g.  $VM \frac{m}{V} V^3$ ,  $MV^2 MV^2$ ,  $\frac{V}{m} MV^3 M$

Textural profile symbol: XVM

- X8 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which HV textures occupy 4 or more horizons. V textures usually occupy more than 2 layers and H textures occupy at least 1 layer,

e.g.  $MV^3 HL$ ,  $L V H M V^2$ ,  $L \frac{V}{h} H V^2 \frac{V}{M}$

Textural profile symbol: X VH

- X9 - This subgroup almost entirely consists of H and M textures which are interbedded and do not give any definite sequence. H textures usually occupy approximately 4 layers and M textures occupy at least 1 layer,

e.g.  $MH^4 M$ ,  $HMH^2 MH$ ,  $MH^3 \frac{H}{m} M \frac{H}{1}$

Textural profile symbol: XHM

- X10 - This subgroup almost entirely H and L textures which are interbedded to give no definite sequence. H textures occupy approximately 4 layers and L textures occupy at least 1 layer,

e.g.  $H^2 LH^3$ ,  $LH^4 L$ ,  $H^2 \frac{h}{L} L H \frac{H}{1}$

1/ XHM: The upper part of a soil profile, above the parent material, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The soil in nature soils include the A and B horizons.

Textural profile symbol: XHL

X11 - This subgroup are almost entirely comprised of M and V textures which are interbedded. They do not show any sequence. M textures occupy approximately 4 layers, and V textures occupy at least 1 layer,

$$\text{e.g. } M^2VMVM, V \frac{V}{M} M^3 \frac{m}{V}, MV \frac{V}{M} M^3$$

Textural profile symbol: XMV

X12 - This subgroup almost entirely consists of M and H textures which are interbedded and do not give any definite sequence. M textures occupy at least 4 horizons, and H textures occupy 1 horizon or more,

$$\text{e.g. } MHM^3H, HM^4H, \frac{H}{m} M^2H \frac{h}{M} M$$

Textural profile symbol: XMH

X13 - This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which LM textures occupy 4 or more horizons. M textures usually occupy more than 2 layers and L textures occupy at least 1 layer, i.e.

$$LM^2VMV, M \frac{m}{L} LVMH, M^2VLM^2$$

Textural profile symbol: XML

1.5.4. Soil Phase:

Where soils have similar profile characteristics but vary in some physical feature significant to their use and management, the soils are classified as phases. Soil phases are based on external features, such as topography, stoniness, and any other characteristics that may occur within or below the solum <sup>1/</sup>.

The following soil phases were recognized and mapped separately.

a - Depressional topography

b - Gently undulating topography. Slope is usually more than 2 percent.

h - Very fine texture. The clay content is usually more than 70 percent.

n - Alkalinity. E.S.P. is higher than 15. ✓

*But see p 68 Glossary*

p - Very low hydraulic conductivity. The H.C. is less than 0.1 cm/hr in the disturbed samples.

s - Salinity. Electrical conductivity is higher than 4 mmhos/cm ✓ at 25°C.

<sup>1/</sup> SOLUM: The upper part of a soil profile, above the parent material, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in mature soils include the A and B horizons.

w - Permanently high water table.

The symbols show above were used with the subgroup symbols to separate different phases within the same subgroups, i.e. D1h, D1w, X1b etc. These soil phases were identified and mapped separately as the scale of mapping permitted. Some of the phases mentioned above, such as salinity and alkalinity, were not mapped in the project area, because all the analytical results were below the specific limits. However, these phases can be used in the further studies of the backswamps and vertisols, as some of these areas are believed to have salinity and alkalinity problems. The same symbols were also used on the "specific problem areas" maps to indicate the type of the anticipated problems.

## 1.6. Irrigation Capability Classification:

### 1.6.1. General:

After the soil series and phases were established, they were placed into one of five irrigation land capability classes, depending upon their suitability and productivity under sustained sugar cane cultivation.

The standards used in the placement of soils in the various irrigation land classes are a modification of those proposed in the U.S.D.I. Bureau of Reclamation Manual (1). These standards were determined jointly with the Savannah Sugar Company Limited in Yola, N.E. State, and they are believed to have high practical value for the soils of the project area. The detailed standards used in the placement of lands in the various irrigation land classes are listed in Table 1.

Map symbols used on the general irrigation capability map are in accordance with the U.S.B.R. Manual, except that the symbols for actual land use were omitted on the assumption that the land clearing will be provided with the project construction. This makes a clearer and more readable irrigation capability map as a larger mapping unit could be used. The symbol for the land development cost was also omitted, since in the developing countries, the major land development costs, involving clearing and levelling are not land class-determining. These costs are a capital project investment costs rather than a private farm cost. As such a maximum land development cost per unit area determines the influence of this factor in separating arable and non-arable land, but does not influence class rank within the arable range <sup>1/</sup>.

The major soil properties and qualities and related land factors were also taken into account in order to place soils in the various irrigation land classes. These properties were: soil texture, effective soil depth, available water-holding capacity, permeability, erosion, potential surface smoothness, slope, internal soil drainage, fertility, salinity and alkalinity. It was decided that the infiltration test results

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<sup>1/</sup> According to the revised U.S.B.R. standards. Private communication with the U.S.B.R. Engineering and Research Center, Ref. No. 730-183, March 1, 1972.

on the disturbed samples will not be used as a factor to determine the capability class of lands, since all the backswamp deposits and part of the heavy textured levee deposits have hydraulic conductivities slower than 0.1 cm/hr. These results, however, are shown on a special map, indicating the areas having extremely low hydraulic conductivities, and therefore being special problem areas, which may require more careful management practices and further detailed drainage studies.

Four basic classes were used to group the arable lands according to their suitability for agricultural irrigation and one class to identify the non-arable lands. These classes represent lands with progressively less ability to repay project construction costs.

1.6.2. Capability Classes:

- 1.6.2.1. Class 1: lands that are highly suitable for irrigated sugar cane production, being capable of producing sustained and relatively high yields of sugar cane at reasonable costs. They are smooth lying flat lands. The soils are deep, fine textured, yet allowing easy penetration of roots, air and water and having free drainage and good available moisture capacity. These soils are free from harmful accumulation of salts. Both soil and topographic conditions are such that minimum erosion will result from irrigation, and land development can be accomplished at relatively low cost. They may require specific drainage networks due to the fine texture. These lands potentially have a relatively high payment capacity.
- 1.6.2.2. Class 2: lands that are moderately suitable for irrigated sugar cane production, being measurably lower than class 1 in productive capacity. They are not so desirable nor of such high value as lands of class 1 because of certain correctable or noncorrectable limitations. They may have a lower available moisture capacity, as indicated by coarser texture, or finer texture than class 1. They may be moderately saline which may limit the productivity. A drainage network may be required due to the fine textures or high water table. Any one of these limitations may be sufficient to reduce the lands from class 1 to class 2 but frequently a combination of two or more of them is operating. The class 2 lands have intermediate payment capacity.
- 1.6.2.3. Class 3: lands that are suitable for irrigated sugar cane production but are approaching marginality because of more extreme deficiencies in the soil, topographic or drainage conditions than described for class 2 lands.

They may have coarser texture, lower water holding capacities or shallower soil depth to the sand layers than class 2 lands. They may have uneven topography, moderate to high concentration of salts or restricted drainage, susceptible of correction but only at relatively high costs. Generally greater risk may be involved in farming class 3 lands than the better class of land, but under proper management they are expected to have adequate payment capacity.

Land Characteristics

1.6.2.4. Class 4: lands that have severe limitations for irrigated sugar cane production. They may have a coarser texture, lower available moisture capacity, or shallower depth to a sand layer than class 3 lands. They may have an inadequate drainage, or excessive salt content requiring intensive leaching or high E.S.P. They have a payment capacity lower than class 3 but they are considered irrigable because of the specific use anticipated.

1.6.2.5. Class 6: lands that are not suitable for irrigation. Generally class 6 lands have the following limitations: lands with soils of very coarse or very fine texture (having more than 70% clay), or very shallow soils over sand and gravel or hardpan; lands that have high concentrations of soluble salts or sodium. The class 6 lands generally do not have sufficient payment capacity to warrant consideration for irrigation.

	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40
1. Depth of sand layer	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40
2. Available moisture	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40
3. E.S.P.	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40
4. Conductivity of soil extract, millimhos/cm	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40
5. C.E.C.	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40

- 1/ - less than 5% clay
- 2/ - more than 20 % clay
- 3/ - more than 5% and less than 7% clay
- 4/ - more than 10% clay
- 5/ - less than 20% clay
- 6/ - less than 10% clay.

LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 FEASIBILITY LEVEL LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 FOR SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION  
 SAVANNAH SUGAR CO. LTD., NIGERIA

Land Characteristics	S O I L S			
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1. TEXTURE	SC, CL, SiC, C 1/	SCL, L 2/, SiL 2/ C 3/	SL 4/ L 5/ SiL 5/ Si	SL 6/ LS
0-90 cm	SCL - Clay	Loam-Clay	F. sand-clay	Sand-Clay
90-150 cm	120 cm	90-120 cm	60-90 cm	60 cm
2. PROFILE DEPTH (After Development to F.S)	15 cm	10-15 cm	5-10 cm	5 cm
3. WATER HOLDING CAPACITY (A.W.H.C. in 120 cm)			0.6-0.8	0.4-0.6 or 6.25-6.5
4. PERMEABILITY Double cylinder infiltration method:	2.0-6.5	0.8-2	3.5-4.5	3.0-4.5
a. In 30 cm. cylinder cm/hr	75-129	4.5-7.5	0.1-13.0	0.1-25.0
b. Depth of Penetration	2.1-13.0	0.6-13.0	4.5-8.3	4.5-8.3
Disturbed samples	4.5-8.3	4.5-8.3		
5. pH in water			4-6 4-6	6-8 6-8
6. Conductivity of Soil Extract, millimitres/cm ?	0-2 0-4	2-4 0-4	10	5
0-90 cm				
90-160 cm	15			
7. C.E.C.				
0-100 cm				

- 1/ - less than 55% clay
- 2/ - more than 20% clay
- 3/ - more than 55% and less than 70% clay
- 4/ - more than 10% clay
- 5/ - less than 20% clay
- 6/ - less than 10% clay.

Land Characteristics	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
S O I L S				
8. SODICITY				
Area effected %	0	0-5%	5-15%	20%
E.S.P. %	5	10	10-20	20%
9. BASE EXCHANGE				
0-100 cm (meq/100 gms)				
Ca	6	4	2	2
Mg	2	2	1	1
Na	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
K	1	0.8	0.4	0.4
T O P O G R A P H Y				
10. SLOPE %	0.2-2.0	0.1-0.2	0.1	-
D R A I N A G E				
11. Depth in cm to water table.				
loam or finer sands	150	100-150	75-100	25-75
	125	25-125	50-75	25-75
surface drainage	good	good	restricted	restricted
internal drainage	good	good	poor	very poor
depth to drainage barrier, (cm)	210	180-210	50-75	45-80

The distribution of the soil types is presented in Table 2. The soil groups and subgroups are listed alphabetically. The percentage figures mentioned in this table are arbitrary and are based on the soil profile.

The characteristics of soil types are described in the following description of the soil types. texture, structure, drainage, a schematic diagram of the representative profile and textural profile (forming) and a statement of the irrigation potential of the subgroup.

The approximate distribution of soils within the project area is shown on 1:10,000 scale soil maps (Sheets 8, 9, 11 and 12). The soil characteristics and the qualities of the textural subgroups are summarized in Table 2.

PART II

DESCRIPTION OF SOILS

2.1. GENERAL.

Differences in soil properties are generally caused by differences in one or more of the main soil-forming factors. Soil is the product of climate, vegetation and topography acting on parent material over a period of time. Climatic influences are mainly precipitation, temperature, and wind and water erosion. Furthermore, climate determines the type of vegetative cover and degree of biological activity. Topography governs drainage and moisture conditions, thus producing microclimatic variations which in turn produce variability in vegetation cover. The greatest influence, however, is exerted by the parent material itself with its inherent variability in such characteristics as texture and mineralogy. This alteration process, often referred to as weathering, and the extent of it, is entirely dependent upon the intensity and length of time that these soil forming factors have been operative.

The project area consists entirely of alluvial deposits of the Benue River. These deposits are comprised of levee deposits which have coarse to medium textures, with backswamp deposits behind them. Therefore most of the differences in the soil characteristics can be ascribed to the type of deposition, which is extremely variable, especially in the levee deposits. Backswamp deposits have fairly uniform textural characteristics, due to the uniform deposits of clay by the slowly flowing floods.

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF MAPPING UNITS.

A key to the soils of the project area is presented in Table 2. The soil groups and subgroups are listed alphabetically. The hectarage figures recorded in this table are estimated total area covered by each series.

The discussion of soil group and subgroups generally include description of the profile type, texture, topography and drainage; a schematic description of the representative profile and textural profile formula; and a discussion of the irrigation potential of the subgroups.

The approximate distribution of soils within the project area is shown on 1:10,000 scale soil maps (Sheets 8, 9, 11 and 12). The soil characteristics and the qualities of the textural subgroups are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 - Soils characteristics and the qualities of the textural groups and subgroups.

<u>Textural Subgroup</u>	<u>Textural Profile Type</u>	<u>Dominant Texture</u>	<u>Other Textural Inclusions</u>	<u>Textural Profile Symbol</u>
<u>Group A - Almost entirely IM textures</u>				
A1	IM	-	-	A
A2	"	L	-	AL
A3	"	M	-	AM
A4	"	L	M	AIM
A5	"	M	L	AML
<u>Group B - IM textures overlie HV textures</u>				
B1	IM/HV	-	-	B
B2	Shallow IM/Deep HV	H	-	B <sub>s</sub> H
B3	" " " "	V	-	B <sub>s</sub> V
B4	" " " "	H	V	H <sub>s</sub> HV
B5	" " " "	V	H	B <sub>s</sub> VH
B6	Deep IM/Shallow HV	L	-	B <sub>d</sub> L
B7	" " " "	M	-	B <sub>d</sub> M
B8	" " " "	L	M	B <sub>d</sub> LM
B9	" " " "	M	L	B <sub>d</sub> ML
<u>Group C - HV textures overlie IM textures</u>				
C1	HV/IM	-	-	C
C2	Shallow HV/Deep IM	L	-	C <sub>s</sub> L
C3	" " " "	M	-	C <sub>s</sub> M
C4	" " " "	L	M	C <sub>s</sub> IM
C5	" " " "	M	L	C <sub>s</sub> ML
C7	Deep HV/Shallow IM	V	-	C <sub>d</sub> V
C9	" " " "	V	H	C <sub>d</sub> VH
<u>Group D - Almost entirely HV textures</u>				
D1	HV	V	-	DV
D2	"	H	-	DH
D3	"	V	H	DVH
<u>Group X - IM and HV textures are interbedded</u>				
X1	No sequence	-	-	X
X2	" "	L	-	XL
X3	" "	M	-	XM
X5	" "	V	-	XV
X6	" "	V	L	XVL
X7	" "	V	M	XVM
X10	" "	H	L	XHL
X11	" "	M	V	XMV
X12	" "	M	H	XMH
X13	" "	M	L	XML
X14	" "	H	V	XHV
X15	" "	L	V	XLV

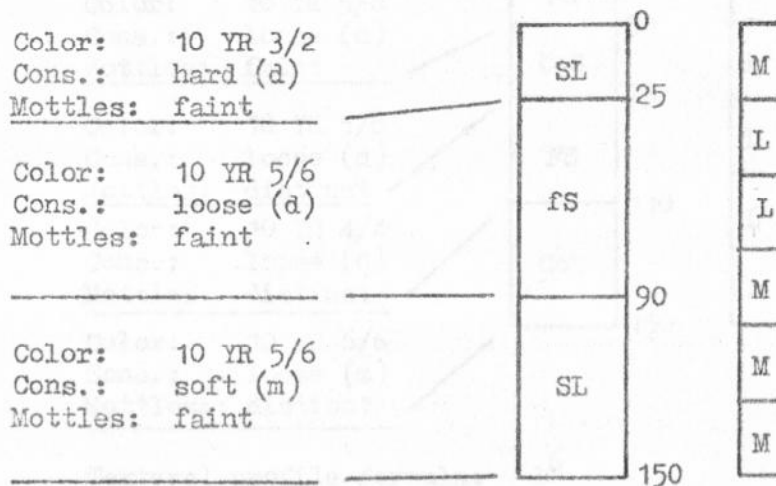
- Subgroup A1 (92 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely of coarse and coarse-medium textures. Medium-coarse textures occupy equal proportions of the textural profile. However, sandy strata may occur at any depth interbedded with coarse-medium textures to give no definite sequence. Sand layers sometimes can also be found at the surface. They are usually found close on the river levees or nearby.

Although the color of the deposition may vary from one place to another, they generally have very dark grayish colored surface layers. Lower layers are usually of lighter color, which may vary from brown to yellowish brown. They usually have fine, faint mottles throughout the profile.

A typical profile of the A1 subgroup is described below schematically.

Soil pit No: 23S-15



Textural profile formula:  $ML^2 \frac{L}{m} M^2$

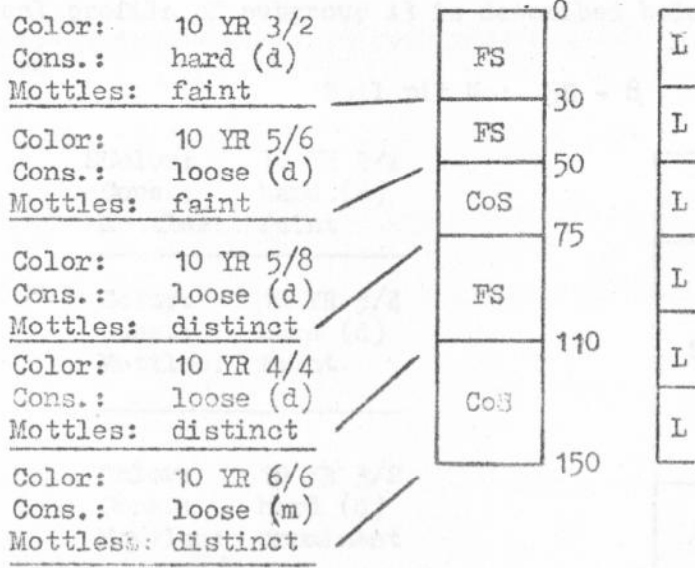
Textural profile symbol: A

- Irrigation Potential: Subgroup A1 is not suitable for irrigated sugar cane production due to extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. The soils have low water holding capacities due to the coarse texture and relatively rapid hydraulic conductivities. Although they do not have accumulation of any harmful salts, their cation exchange capacities and natural fertilities are low.

- Subgroup A2 (74 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of coarse textures. Coarse and fine sands occupy the entire profile. Their color may vary, depending upon the type of the deposition. However, they generally have very dark grayish brown surface layers due to the accumulation of organic matter. Lower layers may have a color ranging from dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown.

A typical profile of subgroup A2 is described below:



Textural profile formula: L<sup>6</sup>

Textural profile symbol: AL

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has no potential for irrigated sugar cane production. Main limiting factors are the low water holding capacity, rapid hydraulic conductivity, low C.E.C., low natural fertility and coarse texture throughout the profile.

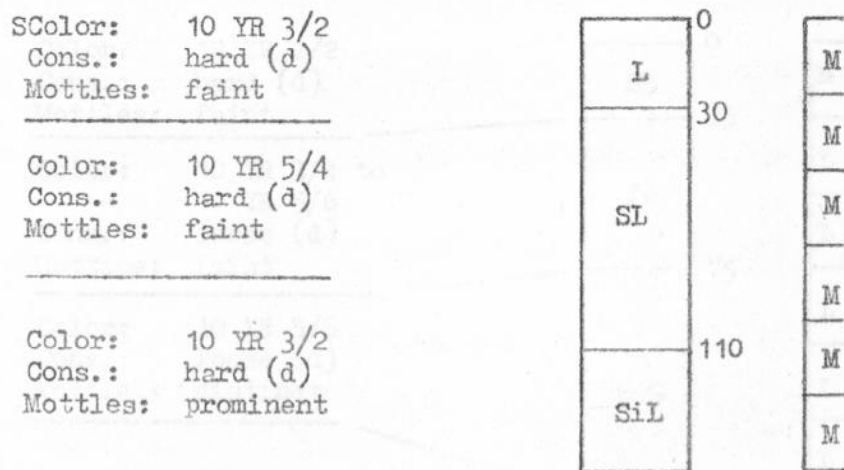
- Subgroup A3 (83 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of coarse-medium (m) textures. The m textures are usually sandy loams, loams and silt loams which contain less than 20 percent clay. The occurrence and the arrangement of these textural units are rather haphazard and do not give any definite sequence throughout the profile.

The color of the layers is very variable, but the surface horizons generally have a very dark grayish color. Lower layers have colors varying from very dark grayish gray to yellowish brown. Faint and distinct, brown mottles dominate throughout the profile.

A typical profile of subgroup A3 is described below schematically.

Soil pit No: 5S - 8



Textural profile formula: M<sup>6</sup>

Textural profile symbol: AM

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup is suitable for sugar cane production, but approaching marginality. These lands are classified as class 3 for irrigation due to the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. The main limiting factors are moderately coarse texture, low water holding capacities in some layers, and low C.E.C. In addition, due to the textural characteristics, a nematode problem is also anticipated. Their productivity for sugar cane production is low, but under special management they may have an adequate payment capacity.

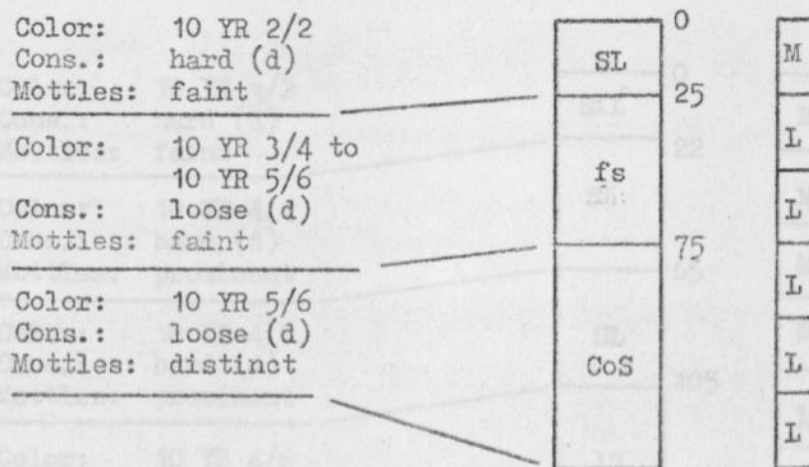
- Subgroup A4 (72 acres)

This subgroup is comprised of profiles which consist of coarse and coarse-medium textures. Coarse textures usually dominate and occupy four or more horizons. Coarse-medium textures occupy at least one horizon. There is no definite sequence of occurrence and the combination of these textural layers, however, coarse-medium textures generally occur on the surface.

The color of the various layers show many variations. The surface layers usually have very dark grayish colors due to the organic matter accumulation. Lower layers have colors ranging from dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown. They are slightly mottled throughout the profile.

A typical profile of subgroup A4 is described below schematically.

Soil pit No: 8S - 10



Textural profile formula: ML<sup>5</sup>

Textural profile symbol: ALM

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has no potential for development for an irrigated sugar cane production due to the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. The main limiting factor is the coarse texture dominating throughout the profile. In relation to the texture they may have a low available water capacity, low C.E.C. and low natural fertility. Their productivities are very low and do not have any repayment capacity.

- Subgroup A5 (227 acres)

This subgroup is comprised of coarse and coarse medium textures, in which coarse-medium textures are dominating. Coarse textures usually occupy at least one horizon while coarse medium textures are found in four or more horizons. The texture of the coarse-medium group ranges from sandy loam to silt loam which contains less than 20 percent clay. Coarse textures are usually found interbedded with the coarse-medium textures, giving no definite sequence. However, surface layers are usually of sandy loam or silt loam textured, and the sandy stratum occurs within the lower horizons.

Although the surface horizons have very dark grayish brown color, lower horizons have colors ranging from dark yellowish brown to brownish yellow. Upper horizons are usually faintly mottled, and the intensity of mottles usually increases with depth.

A typical profile of subgroup A5 is described below schematically.

Soil pit No.: 11S - 2

Color: 10 YR 3/2	SiL	0	M
Cons.: hard (d)			
Mottles: faint		22	M
Color: 10 YR 4/4	SL		M
Cons.: hard (d)			
Mottles: prominent		65	M
Color: 10 YR 4/6	SL		M
Cons.: hard (d)			
Mottles: prominent		105	L
Color: 10 YR 4/6	LS		L
Cons.: loose (m)			
Mottles: distinct			

Textural profile formula:  $M^4L^2$

Textural profile symbol: AML

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has been classified as class 3, being suitable for irrigation but approaching marginality due to the extreme soil deficiencies for sugar cane production. The main limiting factors are the coarse and coarse-medium textures which dominate throughout the profile. Their C.E.C. is estimated to be low and the lower horizons especially have very low available moisture capacity. The nematode problem is also anticipated due to the medium textures. Although their productivity for sugar cane production is fairly low, these soils are believed to have an adequate payment capacity under proper management.

However, under proper management, they are believed to have adequate payment capacity and fair productivity for sugar cane.

- Subgroup B1 (87 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse-medium textures overlie the fine and very fine textures. Both textural group occupy approximately equal proportions of the profile depth. Coarse and coarse-medium textures consist of silt loam to loam textures which contain less than 20 percent clay. Lower horizons are occupied by fine textured deposits in which the texture ranges from clay loam to clay.

The color of the surface horizons ranges from very dark grayish brown to dark brown. Lower horizons may also have darker color because of the imperfect drainage. Surface layers are faintly mottled, but the intensity and the density of the mottles increase after 30 cm. They are imperfectly to poorly drained due to the fine textured slowly permeable lower layers.

A typical profile of the subgroup B1 is described below schematically.

Soil pit No: 2N-2

Color: 10 YR 3/2 Cons.: hard (d) Mottles: faint	SiL	0	M
Color: 10 YR 3/3 Cons.: hard (d) Mottles: prominent	SL	32	M
Color: 10 YR 4/3 Cons.: very hard (d) Mottles: prominent	SC	70	V
Color: 10 YR 4/3 Cons.: ext. hard (d) Mottles: prominent	C	120	V

Textural profile formula:  $M^3V^3$

Textual profile symbol: B

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are suitable for an irrigated sugar cane production, but approach marginality because of the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. They are classified as class 3 due to the coarse textured nature of the surface layers which are usually up to 75 cm thick. Consequently, the water holding capacity and C.E.C. of these layers are low, causing low productivity and lowering the capability class. Although the lower layer may provide enough available moisture and may have an adequate C.E.C. and natural fertility, surface layers which are the most important, may present physical and biological problems for sugar cane, such as drought and nematodes. However, under proper management, they are believed to have an adequate payment capacity and fair productivity for sugar cane.

→ Subgroup B3 (741 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse-medium textures overlie fine-very fine textures. Coarse-medium textures are usually less than 50 cm deep and range from fine sand to silt loam. Lower layers consist of heavy textured deposits with a texture varying from sandy clay loam to clay. These layers have slow hydraulic conductivities, causing poor to imperfect drainage.

The color of the surface layers is usually dark grayish brown due to the organic matter. Lower layers have somewhat lighter colors and generally are mottled throughout the profile. The intensity of the mottles increases with the depth.

A typical profile of subgroup B3 is described below:

Soil pit No: 23S - 10

Color: 10 YR 3/3		0	
Cons.: loose (d)			L
Mottles: faint	_____	30	M
Color: 10 YR 5/4			
Cons.: hard (d)		60	V
Mottles: faint	_____		
Color: 10 YR 3/4			
Cons.: ext. hard (d)		92	V
Mottles: distinct	_____		
Color: 10 YR 3/4			V
Cons.: hard (d)			V
Mottles: distinct	_____		V
			V

Textural profile formula:  $IMV^4$

Textural profile symbol: BsV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are classified as class 3 for sugar cane production. They are suitable for irrigation but approaching marginality due to the textural deficiencies of the surface layers, which may be up to 60 cm thick. The coarse nature of these layers cause low available moisture capacity, low C.E.C. and low natural fertility. In addition they may present some microbiological problems to the sugar cane. However, under proper management they are believed to have an adequate payment capacity and moderate to low productivity for an irrigated sugar cane production.

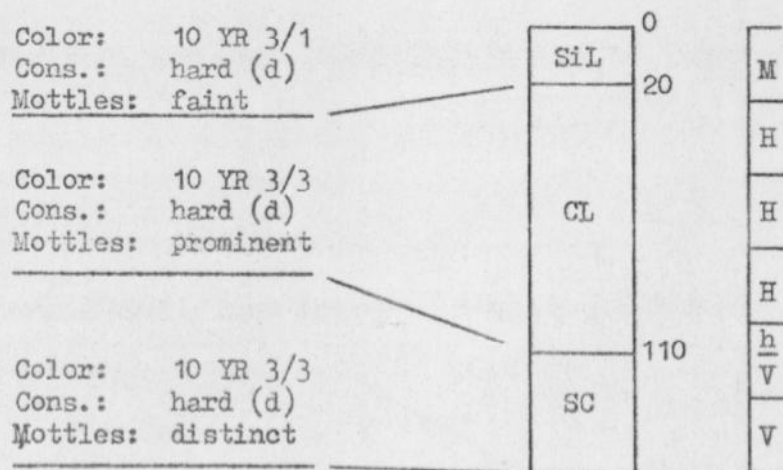
- Subgroup B4 (7 acres)

This group consists of textural profiles in which coarse and coarse-medium textures overlie the fine and very fine textures. Coarse textures occupy usually less than 50 cm depth and of fine sand to sandy loam texture which contains less than 20 percent clay. The textures of the lower layers are also variable, ranging from sandy clay loam to clay.

Although the color of the various deposits vary considerably, a dark color usually dominates throughout the profile. Surface horizons are of very dark grayish color, while the lower layers are of dark grayish color due to the imperfect drainage conditions of the soils. Distinct and/or prominent mottling dominates almost the entire profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup B4 is described below:

Soil pit No: 10S - 9



Textural profile formula:  $MH^3 \frac{h}{V} V$

Textural profile symbol: B<sub>S</sub>HV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for an irrigated sugar cane production. The fine textured lower layers supply adequate available moisture and have high C.E.C. and natural fertility status. Although the hydraulic conductivities of these layers are low, lack of gleying indicated that the water table, which may be high during the rainy season, is not permanent. However, they may require an additional drainage network. Their capability

actually depends upon the thickness of the coarse textured surface horizons. Where the depth of these horizons exceed 25 cm, the capability class should be lowered one class, due to the coarse textured nature of these layers, which may create some certain physical and microbiological problems. However, under proper management, these soils may have a fairly high yield of sugar cane.

Soils (3) occupy more than two layers and medium-fine textured deposits occupy at least one layer in the lower horizons. There is no definite sequence in the arrangement of M and V layers.

The color of the surface horizons is usually very dark grayish brown due to the accumulation of organic matter. The color of the lower layers ranges from dark grayish brown to gray. They are usually mottled throughout the profile, due to the fine textured characteristics of the lower horizons.

A typical profile of the subgroup B5 is shown at below:

Soil pit No. 100-4



Soil pit No. 100-4

Soil pit No. 100-4

Irrigation potential: This subgroup is relatively suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the degree or coarse-textured surface horizons that are up to 25 cm thick. Although the lower horizons supply enough available water and have fairly high cation exchange capacity, the surface horizons present some physical and microbiological problems. The capability of this subgroup actually depends upon the thickness of the surface layers. Where the surface horizons are shallow (less than 25 cm) they are considered as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigation. Where the surface horizons are deep, they are considered as class 3, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality because of the undesirable characteristics of the upper layers for sugar cane production.

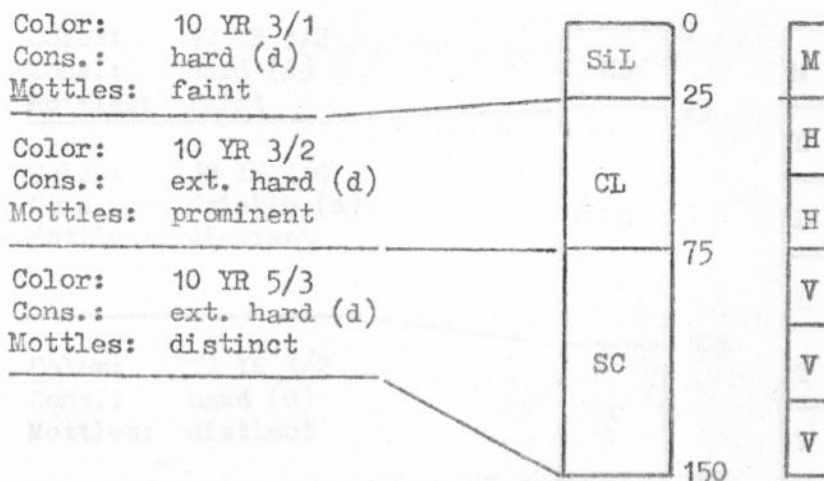
- Subgroup B5 (12 acres).

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse and coarse-medium textures (LM) overlie medium-fine and fine textures (HV). LM textured surface layers are shallow and occupy a layer of less than 50 cm thick. Fine textured deposits (V) occupy more than two layers and medium-fine textured deposits occupy at least one layer in the lower horizons. There is no definite sequence in the arrangement of H and V layers.

The color of the surface horizons is usually very dark grayish brown due to the accumulation of organic matter. The color of the lower layers ranges from dark grayish brown to gray. They are usually mottled throughout the profile, due to the fine textured characteristics of the lower horizons.

A typical profile of the subgroup B5 is described below:

Soil pit No.: 10N - 4



Textural Profile formula:  $MH^2V^3$

Textural profile symbol:  $B_S VH$

Irrigation Potential: This subgroup is moderately suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the coarse or coarse-medium textured surface horizons which are up to 50 cm thick. Although the lower horizons supply enough available water and have fairly high cation exchange capacity, the surface horizons present some physical and microbiological problems. Their capability of this subgroup actually depends upon the thickness of the surface layers. Where the surface horizons are shallow (less than 25 cm) they are considered as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigation. Where the surface horizons are deep, they are considered as class 3, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality because of the undesirable characteristics of the upper layers for sugar cane production.

- Subgroup B6 (73 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse-medium textures overlie medium-fine and fine textures. Coarse-medium or coarse textured layers are usually deep, occupying more than 100 cm in the textural profile. Lower layers are comprised of fine textured deposits which are less than 50 cm thick. The texture of upper layers ranges from sand to loam, but these layers do not have any definite sequence, as the sandy strata can occur at any depth, interbedded with loam or sandy loam textured deposits.

The surface layers usually have a dark grayish brown color. The color of the lower layers range from dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown. They are usually mottled throughout the profile and the intensity of the mottles increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup B6 is described below:

Soil pit No: 4S - 7

Color: 10 YR 3/2	SL	0	M	
Cons.: hard (d)		25		L
Mottles: faint				
Color: 10 YR 4/4	LS	105	L	
Cons.: friable (d)				
Mottles: distinct				
Color: 10 YR 3/2	C	150	V	
Cons.: hard (d)				
Mottles: distinct				

Textural profile formula:  $ML^3V^2$

Textural profile symbol: BdL

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup is classified as class 4, being marginally suitable for irrigated sugar cane production due to the extreme limitation of the thick surface layers. The main limiting factors are the coarse texture, low available moisture capacity, low cation exchange capacity and low natural fertility. They are considered as irrigable, because the fine textured lower horizons are able to supply enough available moisture for sugar cane, and are able to hold the irrigation water within the profile due to their low hydraulic conductivities. These soils have low productivity and low payment capacity under sugar cane cultivation.

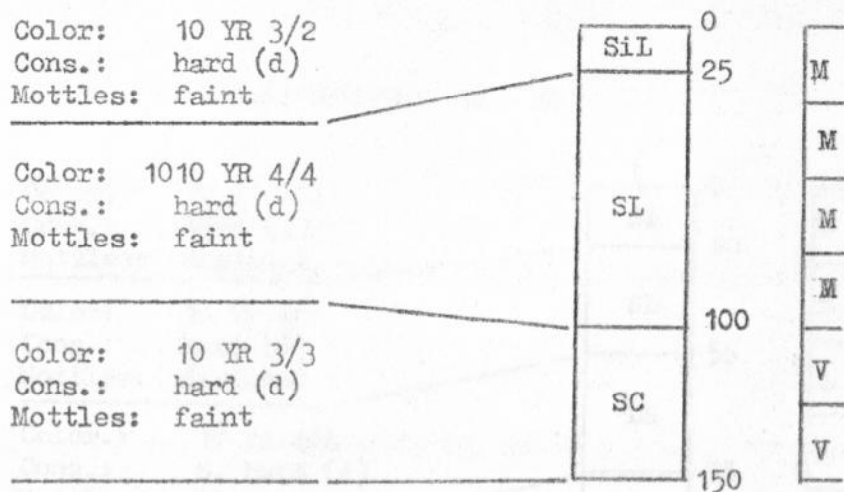
- Subgroup B7 (242 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which thick coarse and coarse-medium textures overlie the medium-fine and fine textured deposits. IM textured layers are usually thicker than 75 cm and of textures varying from coarse sandy loam to silt loam. They are usually interbedded and do not give any definite sequence. Lower layers are of sandy clay loam to clay textures and are usually less than 50 cm thick.

The surface color is usually uniform throughout the unit and is generally dark grayish brown. Lower layers have a wide variety of colors, ranging from dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown. They have very slow hydraulic conductivity, which is reflected by mottlings in the upper profile. They are imperfectly to poorly drained soils due to the slowly permeable fine textured lower horizons.

A typical profile of subgroup B7 is described below:

Soil pit No: 27S - 29



Textural profile formula:  $M^4V^2$

Textural profile symbol: BdM

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are marginally suitable for sugar cane production due to the coarse textured nature of the thick upper layers. However, if the clay content of these layers exceeds 20 percent they should be upgraded by one class. The upper layers have a low available moisture capacity, low cation exchange capacity, and moderately rapid hydraulic conductivity. Although the lower layers are of fine texture and have an adequate moisture supply capacities, they are found in the textural profile deeper than 100 cm, and therefore their influence of sugar cane growth is minimal. These soils have fairly low productivity and low payment capacity under sugar cane cultivation.

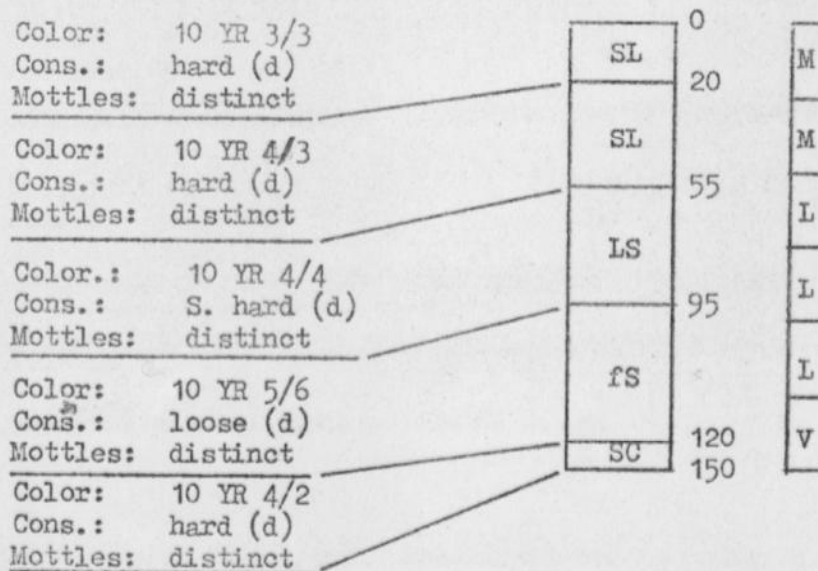
- Subgroup B8 (42 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which the coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits overlie the medium-fine and fine textures deposits. The coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits have a texture ranging from coarse sand to silt loam and of more than 100 cm thick. A sandy strata occurs at any depth, usually interbedded with loamy textured deposits and giving no definite sequence. Coarse textured deposits usually occupy more than two layers and coarse-medium textures occupy at least one layer of the upper textural profile. Lower layers are comprised of medium-fine and fine textures of sandy clay loam to clay, and are less than 50 cm thick.

The color of the surface horizons ranges from dark gray to very dark grayish brown. Lower horizons are of variable color ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. They are mottled throughout the profile due to the fine textured lower horizons which have a low hydraulic conductivity. The intensity of mottlings increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup B8 is described below:

Soil pit NoL 1N - 10



Textural profile formula: M<sup>2</sup>L<sup>3</sup>V

Textural profile symbol: BdLM

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup is not suitable for irrigation due to the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. The main limiting factor is the coarse texture which results in a low available moisture capacity and low C.E.C. In addition sandy strata may occur at any depth with

Subgroup B1 (111 series)

a variable thickness. Although the lower horizons are of fine texture, they usually occur below the 100 cm and their beneficial effects upon the water holding capacity and the natural fertility are somewhat limited. These soils are assumed to have very poor productivity and not enough payment capacity to warrant any irrigation for sugar cane production.

The color of the top layer is usually dark gray to dark grayish brown due to the accumulation of organic matter. Lower horizons are of variable color ranging from yellowish brown to dark brown. They are imperfectly drained soils due to the slow hydraulic conductivity of the lower horizons. The natural profile is usually mottled from the surface on down and the intensity of the mottles increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup B1 is described below:

Soil No. 111-11

0-10	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
10-20	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
20-30	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
30-40	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
40-50	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
50-60	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
60-70	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
70-80	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
80-90	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10
90-100	Dark gray (10YR 4/1)	Very fine to medium	10

Soil No. 111-11

Soil No. 111-11

Limiting Material: These soils are considered as irrigable but approaching marginality because of the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. Although they are classified as class 3 for irrigated sugar cane production, their capabilities depend upon the clay content of the coarse-medium textured layers. They must be downgraded one class where the clay content is lower than 10 percent. The main limiting factor is the coarse textured nature of the upper layers, which in turn results in a low C.E.C., moderately rapid hydraulic conductivity and low natural

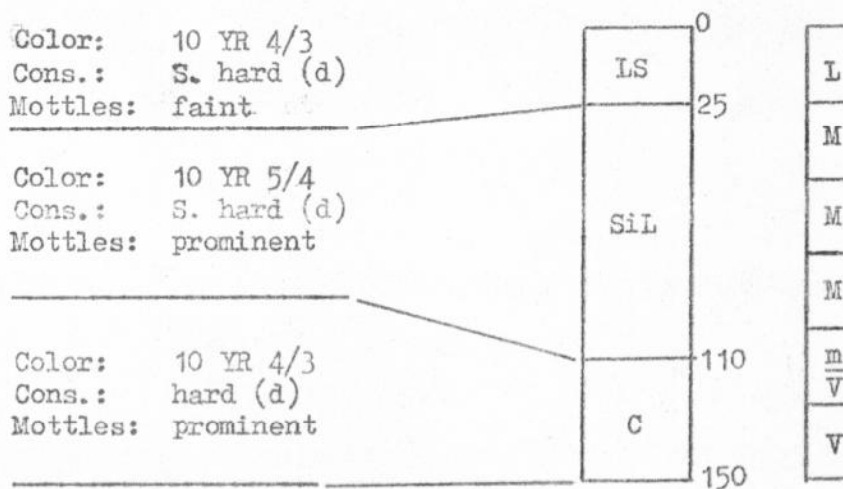
- Subgroup B9 (133 acres)

This subgroup consists of profiles in which coarse and coarse-medium textures overlie medium-fine and fine textures. Upper layers are of sandy to silt loam textured and are more than 75 cm thick. Medium-coarse textured deposits occupy two or more horizons and coarse textured layers occupy at least one horizon in the upper horizons. Lower horizons are of usually clayey textures and up to 50 cm thick.

The color of the top layer is usually dark gray to dark grayish brown due to the accumulation of organic matter. Lower horizons are of variable color ranging from yellowish brown to dark brown. They are imperfectly drained soils due to the slow hydraulic conductivities of the lower horizons. The textural profile is usually mottled from the surface on down and the intensity of the mottles increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup B9 is described below:

Soil pit No: 1N - 11



Textural profile formula:  $IM^3 \frac{m}{V} V$

Textural profile symbol: BdML

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are considered as irrigable but approaching marginality because of the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics. Although they are classified as class 3 for irrigated sugar cane production, their capabilities depend upon the clay content of the coarse-medium textured layers. They must be downgraded one class where the clay content is lower than 10 percent. The main limiting factor is the coarse textured nature of the upper layers, which in turn results in a low C.E.C., moderately rapid hydraulic conductivity and low natural

Subgroup 21 (301 Series)

fertility. In addition, a sandy stratum can occur at any depth, with a variable thickness. Although the lower layers can provide enough available water and plant nutrients, they occur below 100 cm depth, and their influence on the growth of the sugar cane at early stage is somewhat restricted. They have a low payment capacity, but under proper management they are believed to have an adequate productivity for irrigated sugar cane production.

Interbedded with the surface textured deposits, but below the 75 cm depth.

The surface layers have a fairly uniform dark grayish color up to 75 cm. The lower horizons have a lighter color, varying from yellowish brown to gray. They are superficially to some extent similar due to the fine textured, slowly permeable water horizons, and this is reflected by irregular water lines throughout the profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup 21 is described below:

Soil profile 21-3



Soil profile 21-3

Soil profile 21-3

Irrigation suitability: This subgroup is considered as class 2, and is moderately suitable for irrigation for sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the coarse or coarse-textured textures which occur after 75 cm depth. Although the physical and chemical characteristics of the surface layer are ideal for sugar cane growth, the coarse textured nature of the lower horizons may cause some drought problems in the later stage of the growth, due to the low water holding capacities of these layers. These soils are believed to have a moderate productivity and good payment capacity under irrigated sugar cane cultivation.

- Subgroup C1 (100 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which medium-fine and fine textures overlie the coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits. HV textures and IM textures occupy approximately equal proportions of the Upper textural profile. Medium-fine and fine textures are usually comprised of textures varying from sandy clay loam to clay. The lower layers are comprised of textures varying from coarse sand to silt loam. The sandy strata may occur interbedded with the medium textured deposits, but below the 75 cm depth.

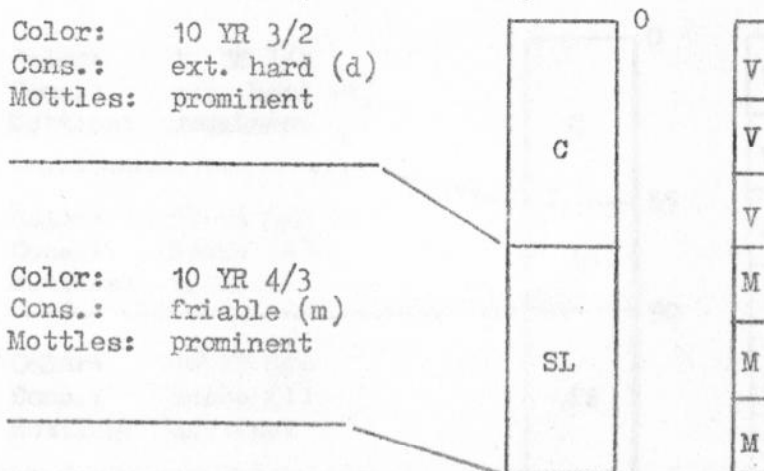
The surface layers have a fairly uniform dark grayish color up to 75 cm. The lower horizons have a lighter color, ranging from yellowish brown to brown. They are imperfectly to poorly drained due to the fine textured, slowly permeable upper horizons, and this is reflected by distinct mottlings throughout the profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup C1 is described below:

Soil pit No: 8N - 3

Color: 10 YR 3/2  
 Cons.: ext. hard (d)  
 Mottles: prominent

Color: 10 YR 4/3  
 Cons.: friable (m)  
 Mottles: prominent



Textural profile formula:  $V^3M^3$   
 Textural profile symbol: C

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup is classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigation for sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the coarse or coarse-medium textured subsoil which occur after 75 cm depth. Although the physical and chemical characteristics of the surface layer are ideal for sugar cane growth, the coarse textured nature of the lower horizons may cause some drought problems in the later stage of the growth, due to the low water holding capacities of these layers. These soils are believed to have a moderate productivity and good payment capacity under sugar cane cultivation.

suffer from drought in the later stage of growth due to the low water storage capacity of the lower horizons. therefore, it is assumed that these soils have low productivity and low payment capacity under sugar cane cultivation.

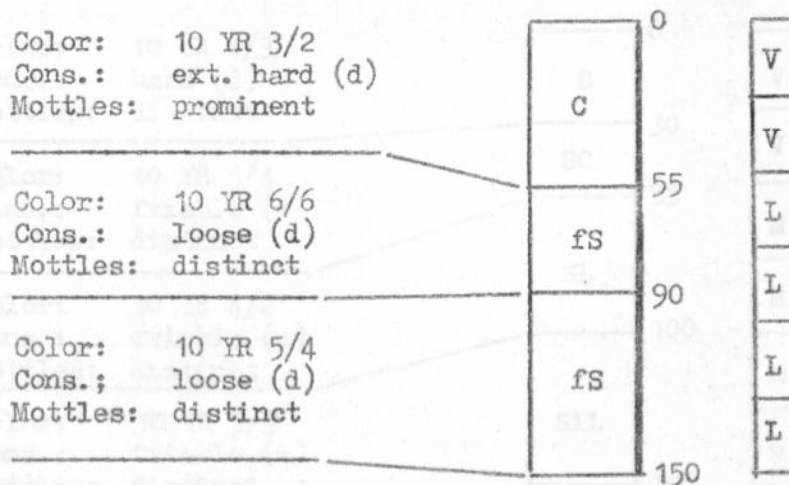
- Subgroup C2 (70 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which the medium-fine and fine textured deposits overlie the coarse and medium-coarse textured deposits. Fine textured layers are shallow, occupying less than 75 cm thickness of the surface layers. They are of sandy clay loam to clay textured. Lower horizons have a texture varying from coarse sand to loam which is up to 125 cm thick. Coarse textured deposits usually occupy more than two layers, while the coarse-medium textures occupy at least one layer.

The color of the surface horizons varies from very dark gray to grayish brown. Lower horizons are of lighter color, ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. Surface horizons are highly mottled due to the slow hydraulic conductivities of the fine textured layers. The intensity of the mottles decreases with depth as the coarser textured lower horizons provide somewhat freer drainage.

A typical profile of the subgroup C2 is described below:

Soil pit No: 21N - 12



Textural profile formula:  $V^2 L^4$

Textural profile symbol:  $C_S L$

- Irrigation Potential; This subgroup has been classified as class 3 for irrigated sugar cane, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality due to the extreme deficiencies of their thick lower horizons. The main limiting factor is the coarse texture and consequently low available water holding capacity, low C.E.C. and low natural fertility. Although the physical and chemical characteristics of the surface layers are ideal for sugar cane cultivation, these layers are shallow, and the plantation may suffer from drought in the later stage of growth due to the low water storage capacity of the lower horizons. Therefore, it is assumed that these soils have low productivity and low payment capacity under sugar cane cultivation.

- Subgroup C3 (93 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which the medium-fine and fine textured deposits overlie the coarse-medium deposits. HV deposits are usually shallow, being 50 cm or less in depth, and are comprised of textures varying from sandy clay loam to clay. M textures which are usually deeper than 75 cm are comprised of textures varying from sandy loam to silt loam which have less than 20 percent clay.

The color of the surface horizons is usually lighter than the other subgroups, ranging from brown to yellowish brown. These layers have marked, distinct mottles which indicate a perfect to poor drainage due to the heavy textured nature of the deposits. Medium-coarse textured lower horizons are usually dark grayish brown to grayish brown colored, due to the poor drainage conditions of these soils. These layers are also highly mottled.

A typical profile of the subgroup C3 is described below:

Soil pit No: 5N - 12

Color: 10 YR 4/3	C	0	V
Cons.: hard (d)		30	
Mottles: distinct	SC	55	V
Color: 10 YR 5/4		100	
Cons.: friable (d)	SL	135	M
Mottles: distinct		150	
Color: 10 YR 4/2	SiL	150	M
Cons.: friable (m)			
Mottles: distinct			M
Color: 10 YR 5/3			M
Cons.: friable (m)			M
Mottles: distinct			M

Textural profile formula:  $V^2M^4$

Textural profile symbol:  $C_S M$

- Irrigation Potential: These soils have been classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigation for sugar cane production. Although the surface layers are very good soils for sugar cane, the coarse-medium textured characteristic of the deep subsoils somewhat limits the sugar cane growth at the later stage. The main problems are the lower water holding capacity and low C.E.C. due to the medium-coarse textures. These soils are believed to have moderate productivity and payment capacity for irrigated sugar cane production.

- Subgroup C4 (7 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which medium-fine and fine textured material overlies the coarse and coarse-medium material. HV textures are usually less than 50 cm thick and are of textures varying from sandy clay loam to clay. IM textures which are usually deeper than 75 cm are comprised of textures varying from coarse sand to sandy loam. Coarse textured deposits usually occupy more than two layers and coarse-medium textured deposits occupy at least one layer in the lower profile.

Surface horizons are usually very dark grayish colored due to the high organic matter content. Lower horizons have lighter colors ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. They are mottled throughout the profile, indicating an imperfect drainage condition. The intensity of the mottles usually increases with depth.

A typical profile of subgroup C4 is described below:

Profile No: 5S - 16

Color: 10 YR 3/2	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">C</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">V</div> </div>
Cons.: hard (d)	
Mottles: faint	
Color: 10 YR 5/4	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">LS</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">30</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">L</div> </div>
Cons.: loose (d)	
Mottles: faint	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">SiL</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">80</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">L</div> </div>
Color: 10 YR 4/3	
Cons.: s. hard (d)	
Mottles: faint	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">fS</div> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">115</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 5px;">M</div> </div>
Color: 10 YR 4/4	
Cons.: loose (d)	
Mottles: faint	

Textural profile formula:  $VL^2M \frac{m}{I}L$

Textural profile symbol:  $C_SLM$

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are marginally suitable for irrigation due to the extreme deficiencies of the lower horizons. The main limiting factor is the coarse texture, which, in turn, results in a low water holding capacity, low C.E.C., rapid hydraulic conductivity and low natural fertility. Due to the low water storage capacities of the lower horizons, sugar cane plants may suffer from drought during the dry season, or these soils will require more irrigation water. The productivity of this subgroup is low, and they are believed to have a low payment capacity, even under proper management.

- Subgroup C5 (14 acres)

This subgroup is comprised of textural profiles in which HV textured deposits. HV textures are usually less than 50 cm deep and are of textures ranging from sandy clay to clay. LM textures are usually deep, occupying more than 75 cm of the lower profile. Medium-coarse textured materials usually occupy more than 2 layers and coarse textured deposits occupy at least one year in the textural profile.

The surface horizons have a dark grayish color. These horizons are usually strongly mottled due to very slow hydraulic conductivities. Lower horizons have colors varying from dark brown to dark yellowish brown. These layers are faintly mottled, because the coarser textures provide somewhat better drainage than the surface layers. However, the intensity of mottles usually increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup C5 is described below:

Color: 10 YR 3/2		0	
Cons.: ext. hard (d)	C		V
Mottles: prominent		20	
Color: 10 YR 3/4	SiL		V
Cons.: hard (d)		50	
Mottles: faint			M
Color: 10 YR 3/4	SL		M
Cons.: hard (d)		100	
Mottles: faint			L
Color: 10 YR 4/4	LS		L
Cons.: friable (m)		150	
Mottles: prominent			L

Textural profile formula:  $V^2M^2L^2$

Textural profile symbol:  $C_sML$

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has been classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the coarse textured layers which occur in the lower textural profile. However they are believed to have a moderately high productivity and payment capacity under proper management.

- Subgroup C7 (700 acres)

This subgroup is comprised of profiles in which fine textures overlie coarse and medium-coarse textures. Fine textured deposits are usually deep, occupying more than 75 cm depth and varying from sandy clay to clay. Coarse and medium-coarse textured materials occupying the lower portion of the profile and are usually less than 50 cm thick. They are comprised of textures varying from coarse sand to sandy loam.

The surface layers generally have a dark grayish color due to the accumulation of organic matter. Lower horizons have somewhat lighter colors ranging from dark brown to dark yellowish brown. These soils are strongly mottled throughout the profile due to the low hydraulic conductivities of the fine textured deposits.

A typical profile of the subgroup C7 is described below:

Soil pit No: 23S - 3

Color: 10 YR 3/2		0	V
Cons.: ext. hard (d)	C	35	
Mottles: distinct			
Color: 10 YR 3/4		75	
Cons.: ext. hard (d)	SC	125	
Mottles: distinct			
Color: 10 YR 3/2		150	M
Cons.: ext. hard (d)	C		
Mottles: distinct			
Color: 10 YR 4/3			
Cons.: hard (d)	SL		
Mottles: faint			

Textural profile formula: V<sup>5</sup>M

Textural profile symbol: CdV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are highly suitable for sugar cane production. They have been classified as class 1 and are considered among the best soils for sugar cane. However their capabilities depend upon the thickness and nature of the LM layers. When these layers are comprised of coarse sand and up to 50 cm thick in the lower profile, they may be downgraded by one class. However, they are believed to have a high productivity and a good payment capacity for irrigated sugar cane production.

- Subgroup C9 (33 acres)

This subgroup is comprised of textural profiles in which medium-fine and fine textured deposits overlie the coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits. HV textures are usually deeper than 75 cm and consists of textures varying from sandy clay loam to clay. Fine textures occupy more than 2 layers and medium-fine textured deposits occupy at least one layer in the upper textural profile. The textures of the coarse or coarse-medium deposits vary from coarse sand to silt loam in which the clay content is less than 20 percent.

The colors of the surface layers are usually dark gray to dark brown. These layers are strongly mottled due to the slow hydraulic conductivities of the fine textured layers. Lower horizons have yellowish brown color and faintly mottled due to the medium textures which provides fairly free drainage.

A typical profile of the subgroup C9 is described below:

Soil pit No: 19N - 1

Color: 10 YR 3/1	CL	0	H	
Cons.: hard (d)		25		V
Mottles: faint				
Color: 10 YR 3/3	C	75	V	
Cons.: ext. hard (d)				
Mottles: distinct				
Color: 10 YR 5/6	SL	120	V	
Cons.: S. hard (d)				
Mottles: faint			M	

Textural profile formula: HV<sup>4</sup>M

Textural profile symbol: Cd VH

- **Irrigation Potential:** This subgroup has been classified as class 1, being highly suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. The soils have a high available moisture capacity, high C.E.C. They are free of accumulation of harmful salts and their E.S.P. is low. The only limiting factor seems to be the medium-coarse textured lower layers which are up to 50 cm thick. The irrigation capabilities of this subgroup largely depend upon the thickness and the textural characteristics of this layer. Where the LM layer is thick and consists of mostly coarse textured deposits, their capabilities should be downgraded by one class.

- Subgroup D1 (5,264 acres)

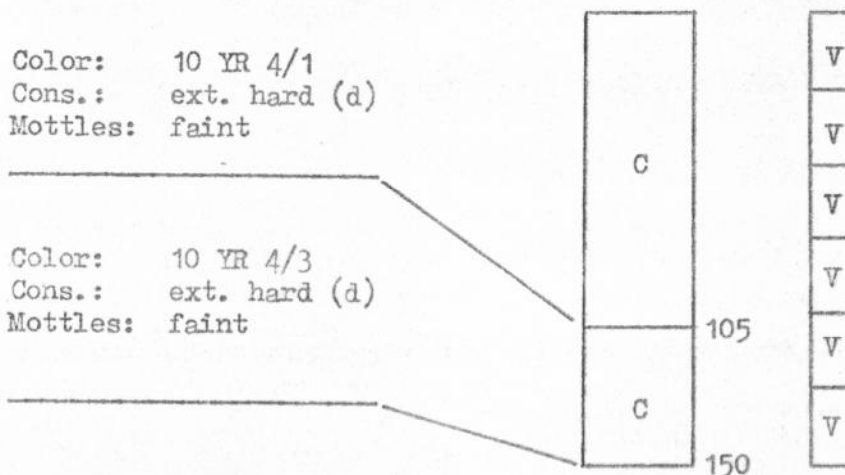
This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost wholly comprised of fine textured deposits. The clay texture dominates throughout the profile and they cover a rather large area within the project. The color of the deposits are more or less uniform ranging from dark brown to dark gray, with faint to distinct mottles throughout the profile. The clay content may sometimes be as high as 80 percent. They have extremely slow permeability, and their hydraulic conductivities are less than 0.1 cm/hr in all the layers. They are usually extremely hard when dry and they form rather large cracks during the dry season.

A typical profile of the subgroup D1 is described below:

Soil Pit No: 23N - 1

Color: 10 YR 4/1  
Cons.: ext. hard (d)  
Mottles: faint

Color: 10 YR 4/3  
Cons.: ext. hard (d)  
Mottles: faint



Textural profile formula:  $V^6$

Textural profile symbol: DV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils have been considered being highly suitable for sugar cane production and been classified as class 1. Although their hydraulic conductivities are extremely slow, this was not taken into account when replacing these soils into irrigation capability classes. Instead, their limitations and problems were indicated on a "potential problem area" maps. This was done simply to indicate that these areas are highly suitable for irrigated sugar cane but some serious problems are anticipated under prolonged irrigation due to the extremely slow hydraulic conductivity. The main problem is the water table will be raised during the irrigation. Since they are not freely drained, soluble salts will be brought upwards and accumulated in the upper layers, consequently causing salinity or even

Subgroup 12 (10 acres)

alkalinity problem within few years after the irrigation was introduced to the area. Therefore a very careful management practices are required when irrigated these lands.

The areas where the clay content is higher than 55 percent but lower than 70 percent were downgraded by one class. The areas where the clay content exceeds 70 percent have been considered non-irrigable, because the very fine textured nature of these lands will present many problems for irrigation, such as drainage, alkalinity and salinity.

A typical profile of the subgroup 12 is described below:

Soil pit No. 12-1



vertical profile formula: 10Y

Textural profile symbol: 10Y

Irrigation potentials: These soils are highly suitable for sugar cane production. They have been classified as class 1 and are among the best soils for sugar cane cultivation. They have a high available water capacity, high C.E.C. and natural fertility. Their hydraulic conductivities are very slow, therefore an adequate drainage system is required. They need careful management of drainage and possible salinity problems are anticipated with prolonged irrigation due to the slow hydraulic conductivities. These soils have a high productivity and a high payment capacity under irrigated sugar cane cultivation.

- Subgroup D2 (18 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of fine and fine-medium textured deposits. Fine textures, mainly clay and sandy clay, occupy at least one horizon and fine-medium textures, mainly sandy clay loam and clay loam, occupy more than three horizons in the textural profile.

These soils are strongly mottled throughout the profile due to the very slow hydraulic conductivities of the deposits. The surface layers are usually dark grayish colored. Lower horizons have a wide variety of colors, ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown.

A typical profile of the subgroup D2 is described below:

Soil pit No. 3N-2

Color: 10 YR 3/2	SCL	0	H
Cons: hard (d)		15	
Mottles: distinct		40	
Color: 10 YR 4/3		CL	
Cons: hard (d)			
Mottles: distinct			
Color: 10 YR 4/2	G	125	H
Cons: hard (d)		150	V
Mottles: prominent			

Textural profile formula: H<sup>5</sup>V

Textural profile symbol: DEV

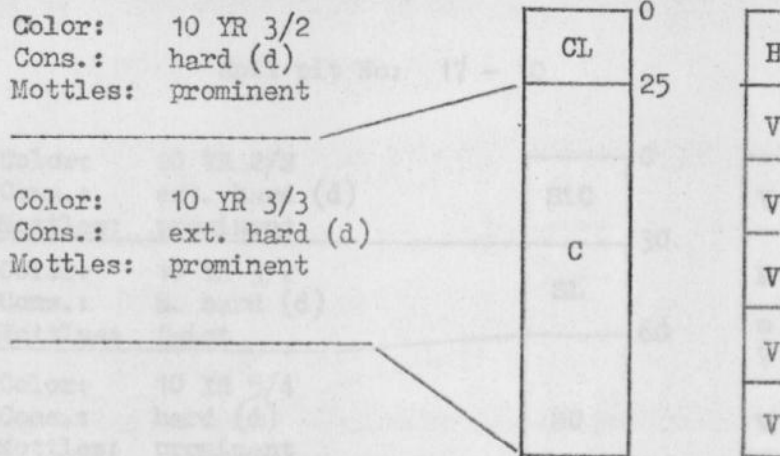
- Irrigation Potential: These soils are highly suitable for sugar cane production. They have been classified as class 1 and are among the best soils for sugar cane cultivation. They have a high available water capacity, high C.E.C. and natural fertility. Their hydraulic conductivities are very slow, therefore an adequate drainage system is required. They need careful management as drainage and possible salinity problems are anticipated with prolonged irrigation due to the slow hydraulic conductivities. These soils have a high productivity and a high payment capacity under irrigated sugar cane cultivation.

- Subgroup D3 (100 acres)

This subgroup is similar to that of subgroup D1 except medium-fine textured deposits cover the surface horizons. Heavy textured deposits usually dominates throughout lower profile. Their color is fairly uniform, ranging from dark grayish brown to dark brown. They are extremely hard when dry and also form large cracks during the dry season. Their hydraulic conductivities are extremely slow, especially in the lower layers. They are generally poorly drained, and strongly mottled throughout the profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup D3 is described below:

Soil pit No: 17N - 15



Textural profile formula: HV<sup>5</sup>

Textural profile symbol: DVH

- Irrigation Potential: These soils have been classified as class 1, being highly suitable for an irrigated sugar cane production. Their capabilities, limitations and anticipated problems are exactly the same of these subclass D1.

Irrigation Potential: These soils have been classified as class 1, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality due to the rather occurrence of coarse textured layers within the profile. These layers are low in available water holding capacity, low in cation exchange capacity and neutral fertility. However, finer textured layers supply enough available water during the growth of the sugar cane. Therefore, this subgroup is believed to have a moderately low productivity and an adequate percolation capacity for an irrigated sugar cane production under proper management.

- Subgroup X1 (1,267 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits are interbedded with the medium-fine and fine textured deposits to give no definite sequence. LM and HV textures occupy approximately the same proportion of the textural profile. Coarse-medium textures usually vary from sandy loam to loam which contains less than 20 percent clay. Fine textured material is comprised of textures ranging from sandy clay loam to clay.

The surface horizons have dark grayish colored and strongly mottled. Lower horizons have somewhat lighter colors; ranging from yellowish brown to brownish yellow. These layers are also strongly mottled.

A typical profile of the subgroup X1 is described below:

Soil pit No: 17 - 10

Color: 10 YR 2/2	SiC	0	V
Cons.: ext. hard (d)			
Mottles: prominent			
Color: 10 YR 3/2	SL	30	M
Cons.: S. hard (d)			
Mottles: faint			
Color: 10 YR 5/4	SC	60	m V
Cons.: hard (d)			
Mottles: prominent			
Color: 10 YR 6/6	SL	110	V M
Cons.: S. hard (d)			
Mottles: distinct			
		150	M

Textural profile formula:  $VM \frac{m}{V} V \frac{V}{M} M$

Textural profile symbol: X

- **Irrigation Potential:** These soils have been classified as class 3, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality due to the random occurrence of coarse textured layers within the profile. These layers are low in available water holding capacity, low in cation exchange capacity and neutral fertility. However, finer textured layers supply enough available water during the growth of the sugar cane. Therefore, this subgroup is believed to have a moderately low productivity and an adequate payment capacity for an irrigated sugar cane production under proper management.

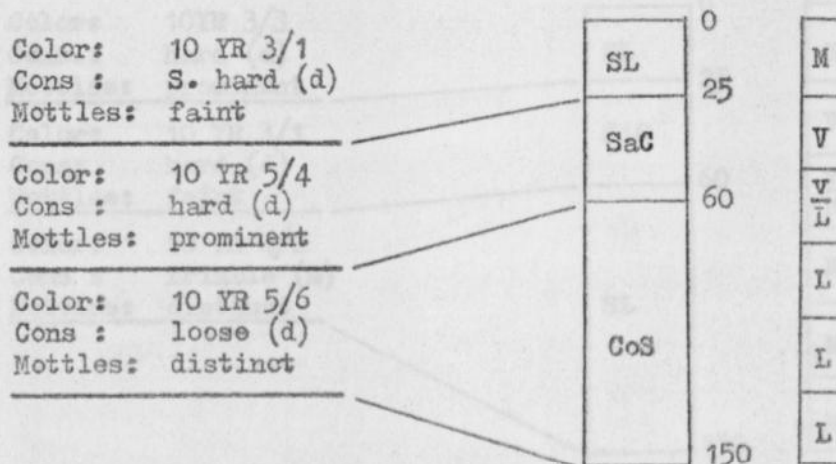
- Subgroup X2 (82 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse and coarse-textured deposits are interbedded with the medium-fine and fine textures showing no definite sequences. Coarse textures, which are primarily sands and loamy sands usually occupy more than 3 horizons. These sandy strata may occur at any depth, with a variable thickness, interbedded with textures ranging from sandy clay loam to clay which occupy usually only one horizon.

The surface colors are usually dark gray to dark grayish brown. These horizons are slightly mottled. Lower horizons have a color ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. Most of these horizons are strongly mottled indicating imperfect to poor drainage characteristics.

A typical profile of the subgroup X2 is described below:

Soil Pit No: 4N-7



Textural profile formula:  $MV \frac{V}{L} L^3$

Textural profile symbol : XL

- Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has been classified as class 6, being unsuitable for irrigated sugar cane production due to the extreme limitations in soil characteristics. The main limiting factor is the coarse textured deposits which occupy more than 75 cm depth within the profile. These sandy strata have very low water holding capacity, very low C.E.C. and natural fertility. They have very low productivity and do not have any payment capacity.

- Subgroup X3 (221 acres)

This subgroup consists of texture medium textures are interbedded to give no definite sequence. medium textured deposits with a loam which has less than 20 per usually clay or sandy clay and interbedded with medium textures

The surface layers usually have grayish brown. Lower layers have brown to yellowish brown. They profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup

Soil Pit No:

Color: 10YR 3/3  
Cons.: hard (d)  
Mottles: prominent

Color: 10 YR 3/1  
Cons: hard (d)  
Mottles: faint

Color: 10 YR 4/2  
Cons: friable (m)  
Mottles: distinct

Mottles: faint

Color: 10 YR 3/4  
Cons: hard (d)  
Mottles: prominent

Textural profile formula

Textural profile symbol

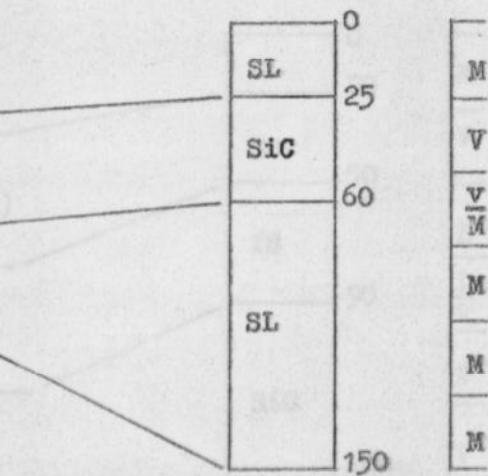
- Irrigation Potential: These soils are suitable for irrigated sugar cane because of limitations in soil holding capacity, medium C.E.C. Only coarse textured deposits which are free of accumulation of harmful salts are therefore believed to be productive for sugar cane cultivation

ral profiles in which coarse and coarse-  
with the fine and fine-medium textures  
LM textures are generally comprised of  
texture varying from sandy loam to silt  
cent clay. Fine textured deposits,  
approximately 25 cm thick, are found  
d deposits at any depth.

a color ranging from dark gray to dark  
ve usually lighter color, ranging from  
are strongly mottled throughout the

up X3 is described below:

18S-12



la:  $MV \frac{v}{M} M^3$

l : XM

ils have been classified as class 3  
e production, but approaching marginality  
characteristics. They have moderate water  
and natural fertility due to the modera-  
rich dominate the textural profile. They  
ful salts and their E.S.P. is low. They  
ductive and have moderate payment capa-  
under proper management.

- Subgroup X5 (165 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse and coarse-medium textures are interbedded with fine and fine-medium textures without a definite sequence. Fine and fine-medium textures usually dominate the textural profile, occupying more than three horizons. These layers are comprised of mostly fine textured deposits, mainly silt clay and clay. Medium-coarse and coarse textured deposits occupy one or two horizons and they may occur at any depth with a variable thickness.

These silts usually have dark grayish colored surface horizons, due to the presence of organic matter. The lower horizons are of variable colors, ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. They are strongly mottled throughout the profile.

A typical profile of the subgroup X5 is described below schematically.

Soil Pit No: 1N-15

Color: 10 YR 3/2	SL	0	M
Cons : hard (d)		20	
Mottles: faint			V
Color: 10 YR 3/3	SC	50	L
Cons : ext. hard (d)			L
Mottles: prominent	fs	90	V
Color: 10 YR 5/6			V
Cons : loose (d)			V
Mottles: faint	SiC	150	V
Color: 10 YR 5/4			V
Cons : hard (d)			
Mottles: prominent			

Textural profile formula:  $MVL \frac{L}{V} V^2$

Textural profile symbol : XV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils have been classified as class 3, being suitable for sugar cane production, but approaching marginality due to the deficiencies in soil characteristics. Although they may have some coarse textured interbedded layers, their thickness is not very significant and the underlying fine textured deposit provide enough water holding capacity for the entire profile. They are moderately productive and have moderate payment capacity under irrigated sugar cane cultivation.

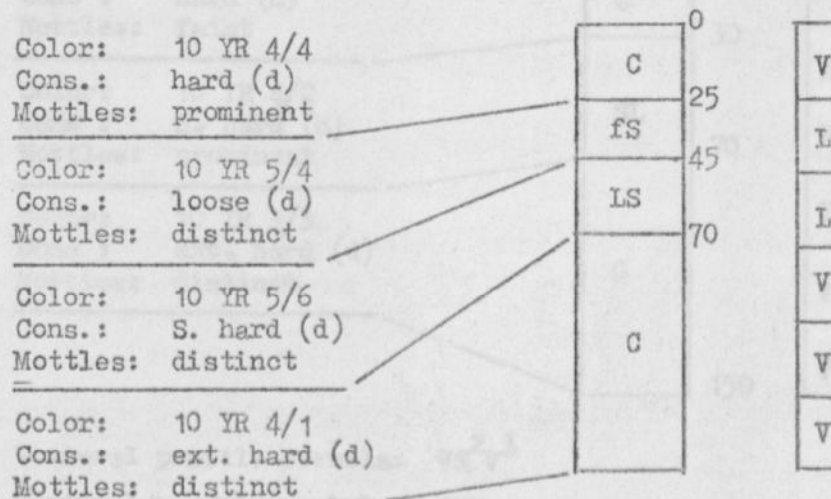
- Subgroup X6 (39 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of fine and coarse textured deposits. These deposits, however, are interbedded and do not give any definite sequence. Fine textured deposits, mainly clay and silt clay, dominate the entire textural profile, occupying more than three horizons. Coarse textures, which are mainly composed of loamy sands, occupy at least one horizon. These sandy strata may occur at any depth with a variable thickness, but are generally found between the fine textured deposits.

These soils usually have dark grayish colored surface layers which are slightly mottled. Lower horizons have a wide variety of colors, ranging from yellowish brown to brownish yellow. The intensity and the density of the mottlings usually increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup X6 is described below:

Soil pit No: 1N - 13



Textural profile formula: VL<sup>2</sup>v<sup>3</sup>

Textural Profile symbol: XVL

- Irrigation potential: These soils have been classified as class 3, being suitable for irrigated sugar cane productions but approaching marginality. Their limitations and characteristics are very similar to those of the subgroup X5. They are believed to be moderately productive and have an adequate payment capacity under proper management.

- Subgroup X7 (277 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of fine and coarse-medium textured deposits. Fine textures, mainly sandy clay and clay dominate throughout the profile. Medium textures, which are mainly sandy loams and loams, occupy at least one horizon. These textures are interbedded to give no definite sequence. However, coarse-medium textures are usually found between the fine textured materials.

These soils have a dark grayish colored, slightly mottled surface horizons. Lower horizons are strongly mottled and have a color ranging from dark grayish brown to dark brown. They are imperfectly to poorly drained due to the fine textured deposits.

A typical profile of the subgroup X7 is described below:

Soil Pit No: 1N-8

Color: 10 YR 4/1 Cons: hard (d) Mottles: faint	G	0 30	V
Color: 10 YR 4/2 Cons: S. hard (d) Mottles: prominent	SL	70	M M
Color: 10 YR 3/3 Cons: ext. hard (d) Mottles: distinct	G	150	V V V

Textural profile formula: VM<sup>2</sup>V<sup>3</sup>

Textural profile symbol: XVM

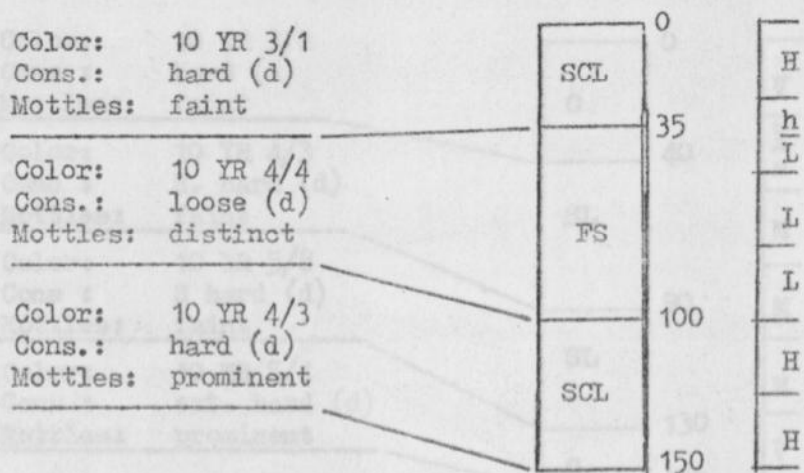
Irrigation Potential: These soils have been classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for sugar cane production. The main limiting factor is the medium textured deposits interbedded with the fine textures at variable depths. However, the fine textured lower layers provide enough available water during the growth of the sugar cane. Due to the extremely slow hydraulic conductivities of the lower layer, some drainage problems are anticipated during prolonged irrigation. Under proper management, these soils are believed to have a moderate payment capacities and an adequate payment capacity for sugar cane production.

- Subgroup X10 (17 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of fine-medium and coarse textured deposits. H textures dominate the profile, occupying more than three horizons. These layers are usually of textures ranging from sandy clay loam to heavy loam which contains more than 20 percent clay. Coarse textured deposits, mainly sands and loamy sands, occur at any depth within the profile with variable thickness. They usually occupy not more than two horizons.

The surface horizons are usually dark, the color ranging from very dark gray to grayish brown. These horizons are slightly mottled. Lower horizons are yellowish brown colored and strongly mottled, indicating the presence of a high water table within these layers during or right after the rainy season.

A typical profile of the subgroup X10 is described below:



Textural profile formula:  $H \frac{h}{L} L^2 H^2$

Textural profile symbol: XHL

- Irrigation Potential: The irrigation capability of these soils is greatly influenced by the presence of coarse textured material within the textural profile. This layer or layers have very low water holding capacity and low C.E.C. Therefore, in spite of the fine-textured deposits which dominate the profile, these soils have been classified as class 4, being marginally suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. Under proper management practices, they may have an adequate payment capacity.

Low water holding capacity and low C.E.C. However, the fine textured lower layers have an extremely slow permeability and enough available moisture for the sugar cane during the later stage of growth. This subgroup may be fairly productive under proper management and may have an adequate payment capacity.

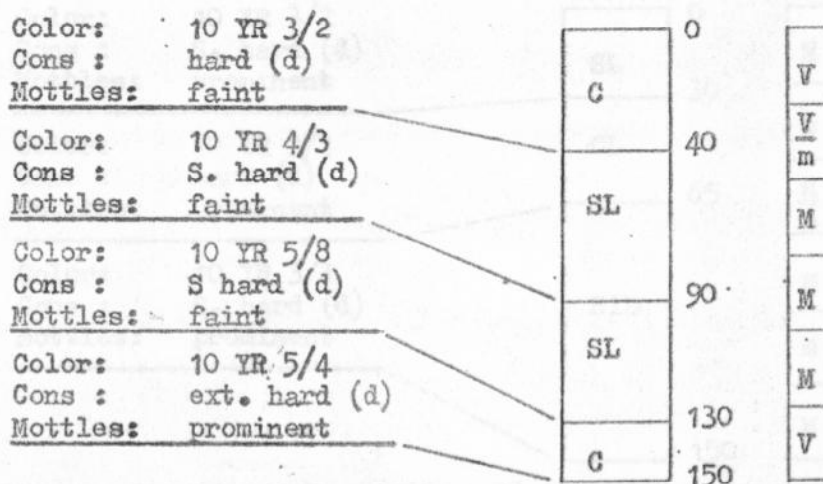
- Subgroup X11 (306 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which fine textured deposits are interbedded with the coarse-medium deposits. M textures, which are mainly sandy loam and loam, containing less than 20 percent clay, dominate throughout the profile. They occupy more than three horizons within the textural profile. Fine textured deposits, mainly sandy clay and clay, occupy not more than two layers and occur as individual layers within the coarse-medium textured deposits, or underlie them.

They have a dark grayish brown textured, slightly mottled surface horizons. Lower horizons are of yellowish brown colored and they are somewhat strongly mottled.

A typical profile of the subgroup X11 is described below:

Soil pit No. 58-10



Textural profile formula:  $V \frac{V}{m} M^3$

Textural profile symbol : XMV

Irrigation Potential: This subgroup has been classified as class 3, being suitable for irrigation, but approaching marginality due to the presence of coarse-medium textured deposits. These layers have low water holding capacities, and low C.E.C. However, the fine textured lower layers have an extremely slow permeability and enough available moisture for the sugar cane during the later stage of growth. This subgroup may be fairly productive under proper management and may have an adequate payment capacity.

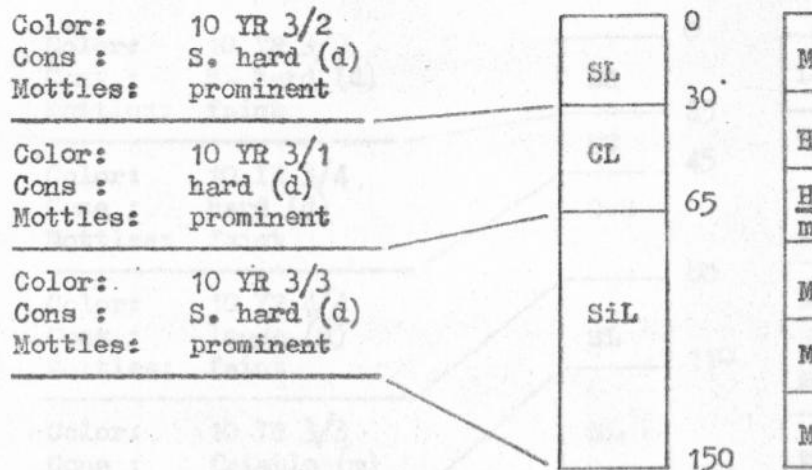
- Subgroup X12 (37 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of coarse-medium and fine-medium textures. Coarse, medium textures, mainly sandy loam and silt loam, occupy more than 25 cm of the textural profile. Fine medium textures, mainly clay loam or sandy clay loam, are found interbedded with the coarse-medium textures, giving no definite sequence. These textures usually occupy less than 50 cm thickness of the profile.

They have dark grayish colored surface horizons which are strongly mottled. This dark color usually continues downward the profile and the lower horizons have a dark brownish color. These soils are strongly mottled throughout the profile, indicating a poor drainage condition.

A typical profile of the subgroup X12 is described below schematically:

Soil pit No. 9N-3



Textural profile formula: MH  $\frac{H}{m}$  M<sup>3</sup>

Textural profile symbol : XMH

Irrigation Potential: The capability of this subgroup depends upon the clay content of the coarse-medium textured deposits. They are considered as class 2, being moderately suitable for irrigation where they contain 10 to 20 percent clay. When the clay content is lower they are downgraded by one class. They have moderate to low productivity under sugar cane cultivation depending upon the clay content. However, under proper management they are considered fairly well suited for irrigated sugar cane.

- Subgroup X13 (74 acres)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which the coarse and coarse-medium textured deposits are interbedded with the fine and fine medium deposits without any definite sequence. Medium textures, mainly sandy loams, dominate the textural profile, occupying more than two horizons. Coarse textures, mainly loamy sands and coarse sands occupy at least one horizon. A fine textured layer, usually sandy clay is found within coarse textured layers at various depth with a thickness of not more than 25 cm.

The surface layers are of dark grayish colored and slightly mottled. Lower horizons have a color ranging from dark brown to yellowish brown. The intensity of the mottles usually increases with depth.

A typical profile of the subgroup X13 is described below:

Soil pit No. 6S-15

Color: 10 YR 3/2	LS	0	L
Cons: S. hard (d)		25	
Mottles: faint	SC	45	V
Color: 10 YR 3/4	CoS	80	L
Cons: hard (d)			
Mottles: faint	SL	110	M
Color: 10 YR 4/4	SL	150	M
Cons: loose (d)			
Mottles: faint			
Color: 10 YR 3/3			
Cons: friable (m)			
Mottles: distinct			
Color: 10 YR 5/6			
Cons: friable			
Mottles: distinct			

Textural profile formula: LVLM<sup>3</sup>

Textural profile symbol: XML

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are not suitable for sugar cane due to the sandy textured characteristics of the upper textural profile. Their water holding capacities are low and they have a low C.E.C. and natural fertility. Fine textured layers are too shallow to provide any beneficial effect on sugar cane growth. They have very low productivity and very low payment capacity, not enough to warrant any irrigation for sugar cane production.

- Subgroup X14 (7 acres)

This subgroup consists of profiles in which fine and fine-medium deposits are interbedded with the coarse and coarse-medium deposits to give no definite sequence. Fine and fine-medium textures consist of generally clay loams and clays, which dominate the entire profile. Fine-medium textures occupy more than two layers and fine textured occupy at least one layer in the textural profile. Coarse and coarse-medium textures consist of mainly sandy loams and occupy not more than two horizons.

The surface horizons are usually dark grayish in color due to the organic matter accumulation. These horizons are strongly mottled. Lower layers are of yellowish brown colored and are also strongly mottled. These soils are imperfectly to poorly drained due to the very slow permeabilities of the fine textured layers.

A typical profile of the subgroup X14 is described below:

Soil pit No. 13S-9

Color:	10 YR 3/2	SL	0	M
Cons :	hard (d)		25	
Mottles:	prominent			
Color:	10 YR 3/3	C		V
Cons :	V. hard (d)			
Mottles:	faint			
Color:	10 YR 5/4	CL	80	V
Cons :	firm (m)			
Mottles:	prominent			
Color:	10 YR 5/6	SL	140	H
Cons :	friable (m)		150	
Mottles:	prominent			

Textural profile formula:  $MV^2 H^2 \frac{H}{m}$

Textural profile symbol : XHV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are classified as class 1, being highly suitable for sugar cane production. Although they have a sandy loam textured surface layers, this layer is usually less than 25 cm thick, and does not affect the overall capacity of the subgroup. They have a high productivity and high payment capacity under good management.

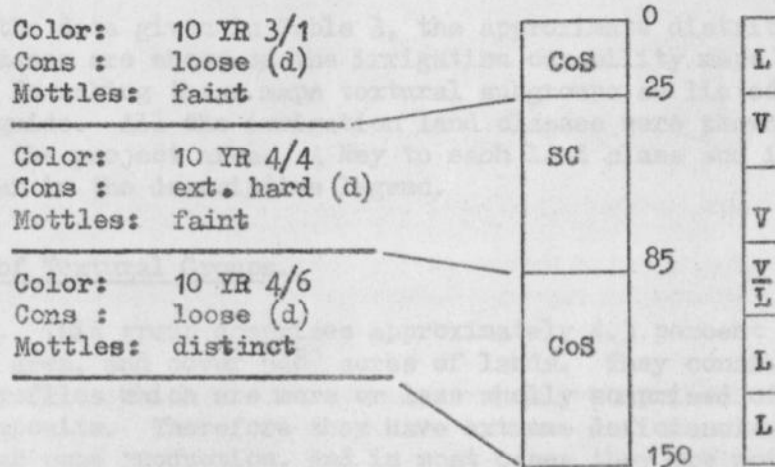
- Subgroup X15 (Inc.)

This subgroup consists of textural profiles in which coarse textures dominate. Sandy clay or finer textured deposits are usually found interbedded with the coarse textures. These layers occupy two horizons or less within the textural profile.

The surface layers are generally dark grayish colored and slightly mottled. Lower horizons are of yellowish brown colored and the intensity of the mottles increases with depth. Fine textured deposits are usually extremely hard when dry, and have very slow hydraulic conductivities.

A typical profile of the subgroup X15 is described below:

Soil pit No. 27-8



Textural profile formula:  $LV^2 \frac{V}{L} L^2$

Textural profile symbol: XLV

- Irrigation Potential: These soils are classified as class 4, being marginally suitable for sugar cane due to the coarse textured characteristics of the profile. However fine textured deposits have good available moisture capacity and high C.E.C. It is believed that under good management, they may have an adequate productivity and payment capacity.

### PART III

## INTERPRETATION OF SOIL FOR SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

### 3.1. General.

The estimated acreage of land classes in each textural subgroup is shown in Table 3. The extent of the land in each of the five land classes was determined on the basis of the kinds of soils occurring in each mapping unit. The acreage of each textural subgroups shown in Table 4 also served as a guide in arriving at these estimates.

In addition to the data given in Table 3, the approximate distribution of the various land classes are shown on the irrigation capability maps (Sheets 8, 9, 11 and 12). In making these maps textural subgroups as listed in Table 4 were used as a guide. All the irrigation land classes were shown as single unit throughout the project area. A key to each land class and informative appraisals appear in the descriptive legend.

### 3.2. Interpretation of Textural Groups.

- 3.2.1. Group A. This group comprises approximately 4.3 percent of the project area, and cover 548 acres of lands. They consist of textural profiles which are more or less wholly comprised of coarse textured deposits. Therefore they have extreme deficiencies for irrigated sugar cane production, and in most cases they are not suitable for irrigation. Approximately 56.6 percent of the group (310 acres) have been classified as class 3, being suitable for irrigated sugar cane production, but approaching marginality due to the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics.

Group A soils do not have any accumulation of harmful salts and their E.S.P. is low. However they have very low available water holding capacities and cation exchange capacities. Approximately 43.4 percent of the group (238 acres) have been classified as class 6, not being suitable for sugar cane production.

- 3.2.2. Group B. This group covers approximately 1,337 acres of lands (10.4 percent) within the project area. They consist of textural profiles in which medium and coarse textured deposits overlies fine textured deposits with a variable thickness. Therefore, their suitability for an irrigated sugar cane cultivation depends largely upon the thickness of the top layers. However, since the top soil is the most important layer from the point of view of the plant growth, medium and coarse textured nature of the topsoil of this group greatly influences their capabilities. However, all the lands included in this group has been considered irrigable with a variable degree of

suitability for sugar cane. Approximately 91.4 percent of this group (1,222 acres) has been classified as class 3 being suitable but close to marginality due to the extreme deficiencies of the topsoil. Where the coarse textured layers are deeper than 75 cm, they are classified as class 4, being marginally suitable for sugar cane. These lands cover some 115 acres and comprise 8.6 percent of this group.

The Group B soils do not have any alkalinity and salinity problems as they have low E.C. and E.S.P. However, the main limiting factor seems to be the coarse and medium textures which result in low moisture supply capacity, low cation exchange capacity and some micro-biological hazards for sugar cane, such as nematodes.

- 3.2.3. Group C. This group comprises approximately 8.0 percent of the project area, covering some 1,017 acres of land. It consists of textural profiles in which fine textured deposits overlie the coarse textured deposits with variable thickness. Therefore the thickness of the fine textured top soils has prime importance in categorizing these soils into irrigation land classes. All the soils included in this group have been considered as suitable for sugar cane cultivation with a variable degree of suitability for irrigation. Where the fine textured layers are deeper than 100 cm, they are classified as class 1, being highly suitable for sugar cane. These lands cover some 733 acres and comprise 79.4 percent of the group. Practically these soils should not have any limitation for irrigation. However, the fine textured topsoils generally have an extremely slow permeability. Although this was not taken into account in placing the soils into class 1; as explained in Section 1.6, they are considered as being potential problem areas. It is expected that under continuous irrigation, some drainage problems will arise, as they have no drainage ability in spite of the medium textured lower horizons. Approximately 207 acres of lands (12.3 percent) within this group has been classified as class 2, being moderately suitable for sugar cane. In these lands sandy strata or medium textured substrata occur closer to the surface than in class 1 lands, which is found between 50 - 100 cm depth. Where the fine textured topsoil is shallower than 50 cm, they are classified as class 3, being suitable but closer to the marginality because of the extreme deficiencies of the coarse textured thick subsoil.
- 3.2.4. Group D. This group comprises approximately 43.3 percent of the project area, covering some 5,546 acres of lands. They consist of textural profiles which are almost entirely comprised of fine textures. Their suitability for sugar cane depends upon the clay content. The soils having less than 55 percent clay are classified as class 1, being highly suitable for sugar cane. These lands cover some 4,271 acres (77.0 percent) within this group. However, they have the same present and anticipated problems as explained for group C due to the extremely slow hydraulic conductivities. The soils with a clay content between 55 and 70 percent are classified as class 2. In addition lands having depressional topography are also put into class 2. These lands comprise approximately 3.3 percent of the group, covering some 185 acres of land.

Approximately 19.7 percent of this group (1,090 acres) is comprised of soils having more than 70 percent clay content. These very fine textured soils present extreme drainage problems and anticipated alkalinity problems related to impeded drainage. They are considered non-irrigable.

Although the soils included in this group have an E.S.P. within specified limits, they need very careful management because of the slow hydraulic conductivities, which may cause alkalinity problems under continuous irrigation. They have high available moisture supply, high C.E.C. and high natural fertility. Besides the drainage characteristics, they are excellent soils for sugar cane.

3.2.5. Group X. This group comprises approximately 19.7 percent of the project area, covering some 2,518 acres of lands. They consist of textural profiles in which fine and medium and/or coarse textured deposits are interbedded to give no definite sequence. Therefore their capabilities for sugar cane largely depend upon the nature of the textural profile and the thickness of the sandy strata, which may occur at any depth within the profile with a variable thickness. This group presents a wide range of capability classes ranging from class 1 to class 6. Approximately 96.7 percent of the group (2,436 acres) has been considered suitable for sugar cane cultivation with a variable degree of suitability for irrigation. Only 7 acres of lands (0.3 percent) has been found highly suitable for sugar cane and have been classified as class 1. Approximately 468 acres of land (18.6 percent) has moderate limitations for the sugar cane, mainly due to the thick medium and coarse textured deposits within the profile. These soils have been classified as class 2. Most of this group is approaching marginality for irrigation due to the presence of coarse textured deposits throughout the textural profile. These soils cover some 1,469 acres of lands (58.3 percent). Approximately 19.5 percent of the group X (492 acres) has been considered marginal for an irrigated sugar cane production because of the extreme deficiencies in soil characteristics, mainly due to the coarse textures.

Approximately 3.3 percent of the group (82 acres) is not suitable for irrigation, because the sandy strata are thicker than 100 cm. Although some fine and medium textured deposits are interbedded with the sandy textures, they are too shallow to contribute any beneficial effects on the sugar cane growth.

All the soils included in group X have low E.S.P. and low electrical conductivity. They need careful management either for the water budget on the medium and coarse textured soils, or for the drainage on the lands where the fine textured deposits are dominating.

Table 3 -- Estimated Acreage and Percentage of Land Classes in each Irrigation Land Class by Textural Groups:

		Textural Groups										Total Area	
		Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		Group X		Acr.	%
		Acr.	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%		
Irrigable	Class 1	-	-	-	-	733	79.4	4271	77.0	7	0.3	5011	39.2
	Class 2	-	-	-	-	207	12.3	185	3.3	468	18.6	860	6.7
	Class 3	310	56.6	1222	91.4	77	8.3	-	-	1469	58.3	3078	24.1
	Class 4	-	-	115	8.6	-	-	-	-	492	19.5	607	4.7
Total Irrigable		310	56.6	1337	100.0	1017	100.0	4456	80.3	2436	96.7	9556	74.7
Non-Irrigable	Class 6	238	43.4	-	-	-	-	1090	19.7	82	3.3	1410	11.0
	Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1831	14.3
Total Non Irrig.		238	43.4	-	-	-	-	1090	19.7	82	3.3	3241	25.3
Total Area		548	100.0	1337	100.0	1017	100.0	5546	100.0	2518	100.0	12797	100.0

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Class 1																															
Class 2																															
Class 3																															
Class 4																															
Class 5																															
Class 6																															
Class 7																															
Class 8																															
Class 9																															
Class 10																															

Table 2 - Irrigated Areas by Textural Subgroup

Textural Subgroup	Irr. Cap. Class		Irr. Cap. Class	Acres	%
	6	6			
A1	3	3	6	0.7	
A1b	3	(2)	5	5.8	
A2	3	(2)	5	0.1	
A3	3	(2)	5	0.1	
A4	3	(2)	5	0.6	
A5	3	(2)	5	1.9	
B1	4	3	7	0.3	
B3	4	3	7	1.0	
B4	4	3	7	0.8	
B5	4	3	7	0.5	
B6	4	3	7	0.7	
B7	2	3	5	0.1	
B8	3	2	5	0.1	
B9	3	2	5	5.5	
C1	2	3	5	0.2	
C2	3	2	5	24.0	
C3	2	3	5	0.2	
C4	2	3	5	1.3	
C5	1	2	3	8.4	
C7	2	2	4	0.1	
C9	1	2	3	8.4	
D1	1	2	3	0.1	
D1a	3	4	7	6.7	
D1b	1	1	2	3.2	
D1h	1	1	2	0.6	
D1ha	3	4	7	1.7	
D1w	4	6	10	1.3	
D2	3	4	7	0.3	
D3	2	3	5	2.2	
X1	3	2	5	0.2	
X1b	2	2	4	9.1	
X2	3	2	5	2.3	
X3	2	2	4	0.1	
X5	3	3	6	0.3	
X6	3	3	6	0.6	
X7	4	3	7	0.1	
X8	3	4	7	14.3	
X10	3	4	7	18.1	
X11	3	4	7	14.3	
X11a	1	1	2	129.7	
X12					
X13					
X14					
Swamp					
<b>Total:</b>				<b>12797</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### PART IV

#### SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The project area has been found to be highly suitable for a large-scale irrigated sugar cane development
2. Out of the 12,797 acres of lands surveyed, 9,556 acres have been found suitable for irrigated sugar cane production. Approximately 5,011 acres of lands are highly suitable, 860 acres of lands moderately suitable, 3,078 acres of lands suitable but closer to marginality and 607 acres of lands marginally suitable for sugar cane.
3. Approximately 1,410 acres of lands are not suitable due to the undesirable soil characteristics. Permanent lakes and swamps cover some 1,831 acres.
4. Approximately 1,090 acres of lands contain more than 70 percent clay. These lands should not be irrigated as they are practically impermeable. They are extremely hard when dry and will present severe problems for tillage. In addition some salinity and alkalinity problems may arise which will be impossible to correct because of the impeded drainage.
5. Hydraulic conductivities of the fine textured soils are usually slower than 0.1 cm/hr. Therefore if an adequate drainage system is not provided, it is expected that these lands will develop some drainage and alkalinity problems.
6. Analytical results showed that the electrical conductivities and E.S.P. values of the levee soils are below the specified limits. However, the water table, which is fairly deep at present, will be raised by the continuous irrigation, and the soluble salts will be brought to the layers closer to the surface. Therefore necessary measures should be taken to keep the water table level below the rooting zone of the sugar cane.
7. Although the topography does not present any problem as almost entire project area has less than 2 percent slope, the micro-relief is very uneven especially in the areas where the clay content is high. These lands tend to develop a "micro gilgai" relief which is extremely uneven surface topographically over very short distances, the relief is usually less than 50 cm. In addition these soils are extremely hard when dry, and the land levelling will be very difficult even with heavy machinery.
8. The lands in the northern part of the project area, close to the highway, are fairly high lying lands and have a gently undulating topography with a slope more than 2 percent. Although the soil characteristics are suitable for sugar cane growth, the cost of irrigation water will be high as a long irrigation canal is required, due to the differences in elevation from the low lying lands. Therefore their development could be postponed until future irrigation studies are completed.

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APPENDIX I

METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND STANDARDS  
TO CLASSIFY ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

1. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

- 1.1. Texture: was determined by hydrometer method (4). Organic matter was destructed with 30 percent Hydrogen peroxide; the sample was dispersed with sodium hexameta phosphate solution. Readings were made with a standard hydrometer, ASTM No. 152 H, with Bouyoucos scale in grams per liter (5). Percent sand was found at 40 seconds hydrometer reading, percent clay at 2 hour reading, and percent silt by difference (6).
- 1.2. Moisture equivalent: was calculated from percent sand, silt and clay as follows (1)  
M.E. = (0.027 x % sand) + (0.187 x % silt) + (0.555 x % clay).
- 1.3. Field capacity ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Atm): Moisture equivalent, as calculated above, approximates field capacity. However it can also be calculated as follows (8):  
F.C. = (0.904 x M.E.) + 1.3.
- 1.4. Wilting point (15 Atm): was calculated from moisture equivalent with the following formula (8):  
P.W.P. = (0.473 x M.E.) - 1.22.
- 1.5. Saturation percent: Saturated soil paste was prepared by adding distilled water to the known amount of soil and stirring with a spatula; saturation percentage was calculated from the amount of water used (7).
- 1.6. Hydraulic conductivity: was determined with the hydraulic conductivity cups under constant head of 2:1 (1). Permeability was calculated by the use of Darcy's equation, where:

$$P = \frac{Q \cdot L}{A \cdot t \cdot h}$$

P = Permeability in cm/hour.

Q = Volume of water passed through the soil in ml.

A = Cross-sectional area in cm.

t = time in hours.

L = Length of soil column in cm.

h = height of water level above base of soil column.

- 1.7. Electrical Conductivity: Saturation extracts were prepared using soil solution ratio 1:2.5. The conductivity of the extract was then determined by a wheatstone bridge and conductivity cell with the cell constant 1.0 (7).
- 1.8. Soil reaction:
- 1.8.1. pH in water: was determined in soil suspension with the soil solution ratio 1:2.5. pH of the Suspension was measured with pH meter with a glass electrode (7).
- 1.8.2. pH in 1N KCL: was determined as above, except 1N KCL was used instead of distilled water (7).
- 1.9. Exchangeable Cations: was extracted by 1N neutral ammonium acetate solution (6, 9). Calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (6).
- 1.10. Cation Exchange Capacity: was determined by ammonium acetate leaching with the leaching tubes. Adsorbed ammonia was displaced with 10 percent NaCl solution and then distilled according to the semi-micro kjeldahl procedure (9, 6).
- 1.11. Derived Values:
- 1.11.1 Percent Base Saturation: was calculated by dividing the sum of ammonium acetate - extracted bases by C.E.C. (7).
- 1.11.2 Sodium adsorption ratio: was calculated by the following equation (7):
- $$SAR = \frac{Na}{\frac{\sqrt{Ca + Mg}}{2}}$$
- 1.11.3. Sodium Saturation (E.S.P): was calculated by dividing the exchangeable sodium by C.E.C. (7).

## 2. STANDARDS TO CLASSIFY ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

### 2.1. Texture:

- a - Coarse: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam.  
b - Medium: loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.  
c - Fine: sandy clay, silty clay, clay.

### 2.2. Hydraulic Conductivity:

- a - very slow: less than 0.125 cm/hr.  
b - slow: 0.125 - 0.50 cm/hr.  
c - mod. slow: 0.50 - 2.00 cm/hr.

- d - moderate: 2.00 - 6.25 cm/hr.
- e - mod. rapid: 6.25 - 12.50 cm/hr.
- f - rapid: 12.50 - 25.00 cm/hr.
- g - very rapid: more than 25.00 cm/hr.

2.3. pH

- a - very acid: 4.5 or less.
- b - Acid: 4.6 - 5.5
- c - Slightly acid: 5.6 - 6.4
- d - Neutral: 6.5 - 7.2.
- e - Slightly alkaline: 7.3 - 8.0
- f - Alakline: 8.1 - 8.5

2.4. Electrical conductivity.

- a - free: 0 - 2 mmhos/cm
- b - very slightly affected: 2 - 4 mmhos/cm
- c - slightly affected: 4 - 8 mmhos/cm
- d - moderately affected: 8 - 16 mmhos/cm
- e - strongly affected: 16 + mmhos/cm.

2.5. Exchangeable cations.

2.5.1. Calcium

- a - low: 0 - 3.2 meq/100g
- b - medium: 3.2 - 6.4 meq/100g
- c - high: 6.5+ meq/100g.

2.5.2. Magnesium

- a - low: 0 - 0.8 meq/100g
- b - medium: 0.9 - 1.5 meq/100g
- c - high: 1.7 + meq/100g.

2.5.3. Potassium

- a - low: 0 - 0.5 meq/100g
- b - medium: 0.6 - 1.0 meq/100g.
- c - high: 1.0+ meq/100g.

2.6. Cation Exchange Capacity.

- a - very low: 0 - 5 meq/100g
- b - low: 5 - 15 meq/100g
- c - medium: 15 - 30 meq/100g
- d - high: 30+ meq/100g.

2.7. Derived Values:

2.7.1. Sodium Absorption Ratio (S.A.R.)

a - low:	0 - 5
b - medium:	6 - 10
c - high:	11 - 18
d - very high:	18 +

2.7.2. Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (E.S.P.)

a - very low:	0 - 5
b - low:	6 - 10
c - medium:	10 - 15
d - high:	15 +

APPENDIX II

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

REMOVED SAMPLES

Soil Description

Location

Soil No. (A, B, C, D)

Lab No.	Soil Depth (cm)	Soil Constituents			Moisture (%)	Cation Exchange Capacity (%)		pH	EC (10 <sup>3</sup> $\mu$ mhos/cm)	Organic Fraction				
		Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)		Na (%)	Ca (%)			Mg (%)	C (%)	N (%)	C/N	
6001		31	37	32	27	28	12	4.30	1.05	1.2	1.5	18.5	0.8	15.5
6002		43	30	27	27	29	9	5.1	0.8	1.5	1.5	18.5	0.8	15.5
6003		53	32	15	16	16	6	6.2	6.0	1.5	1.5	18.5	0.8	15.5
6004		27	34	39	29	28	12	6.1	7.0	1.5	1.5	18.5	0.8	15.5

APPENDIX II

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS  
of  
SELECTED SAMPLES

Lab No.	pH	Ca (mg/100g)	Mg (mg/100g)	K (mg/100g)	Na (mg/100g)	Total Cation Exchange Capacity (%)	C.E.C.	pH	EC (10 <sup>3</sup> $\mu$ mhos/cm)	Anionic Fraction		
										Cl (%)	SO <sub>4</sub> (%)	NO <sub>3</sub> (%)
6001	4.3	16.1	15.6	1.8	0.8	24.3	10.4	7.6	1.3			
6002	5.1	7.2	8.8	1.7	0.4	18.1	29.5	6.1	6.6			
6003	6.2	4.4	4.2	1.5	0.2	10.3	13.7	7.7	0.8			
6004	6.1	11.9	10.3	6.7	0.3	29.2	34.4	7.0	0.8			



















Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 3N-2 (4, B, C, D) ..... Location : ..... NUMAN .....

Lab No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6023A		58	20	22	SCL	18	18	7	36	0.8	6.0	4.5	0.036			
6024A		45	30	25	SCL	19	18	7	34	0.8	6.2	4.5	0.032			
6025A		34	29	37	CL	27	26	12	42	0.0	6.7	5.2	0.068			
6026A		34	31	35	CI/C	25	24	11	44	0.0	7.5	5.8	0.124			

Lab No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values				Available. Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
6023A			8.3	6.6	0.1	0.3	15.3	17.7					86	-	1				
6024A			8.3	8.0	0.7	0.2	17.2	18.6					92	0.2	4				
6025A			16.9	11.6	1.4	0.3	30.2	36.6					83	0.4	4				
6026A			17.8	11.5	1.4	0.4	31.1	33.1					94	0.4	4				







Lab. No.	Depth (cm)	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Moist. Equiv. %	15 bar %	3 bar %	Hydr. Conductivity cm/hr	pH	EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm	C %	N %	O.M. %
6033		40	25	35	25	24	11	0.0	5.7	5.0			
6034		90	3	7	7	8	2	7.3	5.7	4.5			
6035		94	2	4	5	6	1	8.6	5.9	4.6			
6036		48	17	35	7	6	10	1.8	5.7	4.3			
6037		60	13	27	5	23	7	45	5.9	4.2			

Soil Series: AS-5 (A, B, C, D, E)

Soil Association: MURRAY

Location: 204 Vassar St

Lab. No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		15 bar %	3 bar %		H <sub>2</sub> O	KCl		C %	N %	O.M. %
6033		40	25	35	25	24	11	0.0	5.7	5.0				
6034		90	3	7	7	8	2	7.3	5.7	4.5				
6035		94	2	4	5	6	1	8.6	5.9	4.6				
6036		48	17	35	7	6	10	1.8	5.7	4.3				
6037		60	13	27	5	23	7	45	5.9	4.2				

Lab. No.	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations			Total Ext. Bases	Extract. Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	Available CaO mg/l
			Ca	Mg	Na + K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>					
			meq / 100g						meq / 100g							
6033			26.9	12.7	tr	0.9	13.9	10.6	78	0.3	4					
6034			10.0	2.7	0.8	0.4	6.7	39.4	73	0.2	4					
6035			3.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	29.6	27.8	63	0.2	4					
6036			15.5	13.9	tr	0.3	19.1		75							
6037			10.0	8.8	tr	0.3			69							













Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....

Soil Pit No : ..... 6S-4 (A, B, C, D, E) Location : .....

NUMAN

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (12.5)	EC.	C %
6043		36	33	31	CL	23	10	41	0.0	5.7	4.5	0.039			
6044		30	31	39	CL	27	12	46	0.0	6.2	4.4	0.035			
6045		36	37	27	L	22	10	46	0.0	5.8	4.5	0.039			
6046		30	33	37	CL	27	12	52	0.0	7.6	6.0	0.078			
6047		36	43	21	L	20	9	36	0.0	8.3	6.6	0.059			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO
←----- meq / 100g ----->																		
6043			16.9	9.7	0.2	0.4	27.2	31.1					87	0.1	1			
6044			18.1	10.3	1.0	0.4	29.8	34.6					86	0.3	3			
6045			12.8	8.4	1.2	0.4	22.8	26.1					87	0.4	5			
6046			17.2	11.8	2.7	0.5	32.2	35.7					90	0.7	8			
6047			11.4	7.4	1.6	0.3	20.7	25.1					82	0.5	6			



Soil Association : ..... Numan

Location : .....

Soil Series : ..... 6S 17(1,2,3,4)

Soil Pit No : .....

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6411		38	34	28	CL	22	10	43	0.0	6.2	4.9	0.124			
6412		54	24	22	SCL	18	7	37	1.8	6.9	4.8	0.050			
6413		60	22	18	SL	16	6	33	1.4	7.0	5.0	0.060			
6414		48	38	14	L	16	6	36	0.0	7.0	5.3	0.080			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Total Ext. Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO
			meq / 100g							meq / 100g			-			mg / 100		
6411			14.1	10.3	0.1	0.5	25.0	25.9	97				0.1	1				
6412			7.5	6.2	0.2	0.3	14.2	15.9	89				0.1	2				
6413			6.3	5.6	0.3	0.1	12.3	12.5	98				0.1	3				
6414			16.9	5.2	0.7	0.2	23.0	25.1	92				0.2					









Soil Series: ..... Soil Association: .....  
 Location: ..... NUMAN

Soil Pit No: 7S-10 (A, B, C, D)

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation percentage	pH		EC, X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %		15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6061		33	36	31	CL	24	11	50	5.9	5.0	0.102			
6062		27	40	33	CL	26	12	41	5.6	4.8	0.046			
6063		38	45	17	L	18	7	36	6.4	5.0	0.031			
6064		46	45	9	L	15	6	36	6.0	5.0	0.220			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients				
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6061			19.1	10.6	0.2	0.7	30.6	39.3					78	0.1	1				
6062			14.7	8.9	0.2	0.5	24.3	33.1					73	0.1	1				
6063			8.3	5.2	0.1	0.3	13.9	18.1					77	-	1				
6064			5.8	3.1	tr	0.2	9.1	17.0					54	-	-				



















Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Location : .....  
 Soil Pit No : 9N - 2(1,2,3,4) .....  
 Numan

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1: 2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6427		14	30	56	C	37	35	16	55	0.0	6.4	4.3	0.064			
6428		16	30	54	C	36	34	16	50	0.0	6.7	5.0	0.124			
6429		22	32	46	C	32	30	14	48	0.0	7.0	5.4	0.116			
6430		36	38	26	L	23	22	10	40	0.0	7.3	5.6	0.112			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions				Derived Values			Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6427			21.6	21.4	1.6	0.5	45.1	52.1						87	0.3	3				
6428			19.4	22.2	2.1	0.5	44.2	53.3						83	0.5	4				
6429			17.2	13.8	1.9	0.3	33.2	40.8						81	0.5	5				
6430			9.1	8.4	1.6	0.2	19.3	21.5						90	0.5	7				



Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Location : ..... NUMAN

Soil Pit No : ..... 9S-9 (A, B, C, D, E)

Lab. No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic Conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (12.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6091		30	31	39	CL	28	27	12	48	0.0	6.8	5.1	0.055			
6092		27	24	49	C	32	30	14	58	0.0	5.2	4.4	0.038			
6093		54	21	25	SCL	19	18	7	46	0.7	7.6	6.1	0.045			
6094		33	28	39	CL	28	27	12	50	0.0	6.3	5.1	0.040			
6095		31	24	45	C	30	28	13	57	0.0	5.8	4.7	0.058			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations					Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions					Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K					SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
										meq / 100g								mg / 100			
6091			22.2	13.9	0.5	0.8	37.4	48.0					80	0.1	1						
6092			20.6	10.9	0.9	0.7	33.1	46.4					71	0.2	2						
6093			9.4	6.2	0.4	0.4	16.4	20.2					81	0.1	2						
6094			14.4	9.8	0.4	0.6	25.2	33.1					76	-	1						
6095			16.9	11.9	0.4	0.5	29.7	35.7					83	-	1						



















Soil Series : .....  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 11S-3 (A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>C)  
 Soil Association : .....  
 Location : ..... NUDMAN

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %		15 bar %	H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6211		31	28	41	C	28	12	47	6.0	4.6	0.078			
6212		39	34	27	I	22	10	45	6.1	4.5	0.098			
6213		29	48	23	I	22	10	39	6.4	4.6	0.054			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients				
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6211			23.8	13.4	0.2	0.4	37.8	42.1					90						
6212			14.4	5.8	2.1	0.2	22.5	24.3					93	0.5	9				
6213			11.6	8.6	2.9	0.2	23.3	24.8					94	0.7	12				

















Soil Series

Soil Association

Soil Pit No : 13M-6 (A, B, C, D)

NUMAN

Location

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. $\times 10^3$ mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6239		10	17	73	C	44	41	20	72	0.0	6.7	4.3	0.050			
6240		6	11	83	C	48	45	22	88	0.0	6.8	5.2	0.068			
6241		6	15	79	C	47	44	21	90	1.0	6.0	5.6	0.820			
6242		8	15	77	C	46	43	21	80	0.0	6.9	5.8	0.096			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions				Derived Values				Available Nutrients				
			meq / 100g							meq / 100g				mg / 100g								
										SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O	P	
6239			31.6	20.6	1.5	0.7	54.4	55.5						98	0.3	3						
6240			35.0	22.0	2.9	0.7	60.6	62.6						97	0.5	5						
6241			34.1	22.8	4.2	0.5	61.6	66.5						93	0.8	6						
6242			39.1	24.9	5.4	0.6	70.0	71.1						98	1.0	8						





Soil Series : .....  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 13S-6 (A, B, C, D)

Soil Association : .....  
 Location : ..... NULMAN

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6249		19	40	41	SLC	29	13	53	0.0	6.2	5.1	0.102			
6250		31	26	43	C	28	13	48	0.0	6.0	4.9	0.170			
6251		34	30	33	CL	24	11	42	0.0	8.0	5.5	0.160			
6252		43	34	23	L	19	8	37	0.0	6.4	5.7	0.090			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients				
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6249			24.4	13.0	0.1	0.5	38.0	42.1					90	-					
6250			21.3	10.5	1.3	0.3	33.4	38.6					87	0.3	3				
6251			17.2	6.8	1.1	0.3	25.4	29.4					86	0.3	4				
6252			12.8	5.4	1.1	0.2	19.5	22.4					87	0.4	5				













Soil Series : .....  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 13S-6 (A, B, C, D)

Soil Association : .....  
 Location : ..... NULMAN

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6249		19	40	41	SLC	29	13	53	0.0	6.2	5.1	0.102			
6250		31	26	43	C	28	13	48	0.0	6.0	4.9	0.170			
6251		34	30	33	CL	24	11	42	0.0	8.0	5.5	0.160			
6252		43	34	23	L	19	8	37	0.0	6.4	5.7	0.090			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients				
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6249			24.4	13.0	0.1	0.5	38.0	42.1					90	-					
6250			21.3	10.5	1.3	0.3	33.4	38.6					87	0.3	3				
6251			17.2	6.8	1.1	0.3	25.4	29.4					86	0.3	4				
6252			12.8	5.4	1.1	0.2	19.5	22.4					87	0.4	5				























Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Soil Pit No : 16N-9 (A, B, C, D) Location : NUMAN

Lab. No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction			
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %	C/N
6266		13	22	65	C	41	38	18	53	0.0	5.2	4.2	0.180			
6267		9	10	81	C	47	44	21	60	0.0	6.3	4.3	0.045			
6268		31	32	37	CL	27	26	12	41	0.0	6.9	4.9	0.047			
6269		55	20	25	SCL	19	18	7	40	0.0	6.9	5.2	0.070			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values				Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
6266			29.1	20.6	0.4	0.7	50.8	59.2	86	0.1	1								
6267			33.0	20.2	1.9	0.5	55.6	60.7	92	0.4	3								
6268			17.5	9.3	1.2	0.3	28.3	31.7	89	0.3	4								
6269			11.3	6.2	0.7	0.2	18.4	20.1	92	0.2	3								

Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Location : ..... Numan

Soil Pit No : ..... 16S - 1(1,2,3,4)

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6439		17	32	51	C	33	15	51	0.0	6.2	4.3	0.072			
6440		23	26	51	C	32	15	49	0.0	6.4	4.7	0.098			
6441		25	36	39	CL	29	12	48	0.0	7.1	5.8	0.195			
6442		29	38	33	CL	26	11	40	0.0	7.4	6.0	0.190			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Total Ext. Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO
6439			14.4	16.5	1.0	0.4	32.3	45.3		71	0.3	2						
6440			14.1	14.0	1.5	0.3	29.9	38.5		78	0.4	4						
6441			12.8	11.7	1.5	0.3	26.3	32.6		81	0.4	5						
6442			11.3	12.3	1.4	0.2	25.2	27.2		93	0.4	5						









Soil Series : .....

Soil Pit No : 17N-14 (A, B, C, D) .....

Soil Association : .....

Location : .....

NUMAN

Lab. No	Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
			Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6157			40	19	41	C	26	12	54	9.0	5.4	4.3	0.034			
6158			36	11	53	C	30	14	68	0.0	5.7	4.3	0.041			
6159			64	15	21	SCL	16	6	45	0.0	6.1	4.6	0.035			
6160			94	2	4	S	6	1	26	8.5	5.7	5.3	0.036			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values				Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	P	CaO	MgO
6157			16.6	15.4	0.5	1.2	33.7	42.3				79	0.1	1					
6158			18.1	15.4	0.3	0.6	34.4	46.6				74	-	1					
6159			6.9	6.3	0.8	0.5	14.5	22.5				64	0.3	4					
6160			1.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	4.9	8.9				57	0.4	7					

Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : ..... Soil Pit No : ..... Location : ..... NUMAN

17S-2 (A, B, C, D)

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic Conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6161		26	33	43	C	31	29	13	56	0.0	5.6	4.3	0.063			
6162		26	29	45	C	31	29	13	58	0.0	5.9	4.4	0.041			
6163		36	48	26	CL	24	23	10	48	0.0	7.4	5.5	0.068			
6164		30	35	35	CL	27	26	12	52	0.0	7.9	5.9	0.164			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchanged cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values				Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
6161			16.6	27.0	0.3	0.9	44.8	53.7				83	0.1	1				
6162			15.6	15.4	0.9	0.8	32.7	46.6				70	0.2	2				
6163			11.3	9.8	1.6	0.5	23.2	27.1				86	0.5	6				
6164			14.4	10.8	1.5	0.3	27.0	36.6				74	0.4	4				















Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 18S-4 (A, B, C, D) ..... Location : ..... NUMAN .....

Lab No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6178		53	26	21	SCL	18	18	7	41	0.4	5.9	4.3	0.030			
6179		34	33	33	CL	25	24	11	58	0.6	6.0	4.6	0.036			
6180		40	37	23	L	21	20	9	43	1.7	6.3	4.9	0.040			
6181		32	43	25	CL	23	22	10	44	0.7	6.3	5.1	0.037			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available. Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
←----- meq / 100g ----->																			
6178			12.5	10.3	3.7	0.4	26.9	38.2					70	1.1	10				
6179			9.1	8.5	0.6	0.4	18.6	33.8					55	0.2	2				
6180			12.5	12.1	0.6	0.3	25.5	37.0					69	0.2	2				
6181			9.4	9.3	0.4	0.3	19.4	28.2					69	0.1	1				











Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : ..... Numan.

Soil Pit No : ..... 19S - 11(1,2,3,4) ..... Location : .....

Lco No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6494		38	49	13	L	17	7	44	1.8	6.5	5.1	0.078			
6495		27	50	23	L/SII	22	10	44	0.7	6.8	5.5	0.090			
6496		25	36	39	CL9	28	12	44	0.0	7.0	4.8	0.570			
6497		39	38	23	L	20	9	43	0.0	6.8	6.2	0.210			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Total Ext. Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values				Available Nutrients									
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CoO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O	P					
																		← mg / 100 →			← mg / 100 →			ppm		
6494			6.6	7.8	0.2	0.3	14.9	19.7					76	0.1	1											
6495			11.3	9.9	0.3	0.3	21.8	24.9					88	0.1	1											
6496			16.9	12.4	1.6	0.5	31.4	40.8					77	0.4	4											
6497			8.8	9.5	2.9	0.3	21.5	24.0					90	1.0	12											





Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : ..... NUDMAN

Soil Pit No : ..... 20M-8 (A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>D)

Location : .....

Lab. No	Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
			Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	EC.	C %
6277			21	32	47	C	31	14	53	0.0	7.6	4.5	0.094			
6278			27	28	45	C	29	13	49	0.0	6.5	4.3	0.124			
6279			37	26	37	CL	25	11	45	0.0	7.1	5.3	0.160			
6280			57	30	13	SL	14	5	30	0.7	7.3	5.6	0.110			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
6277			19.1	18.9	0.5	0.9	39.4	51.0					77	0.1	1				
6278			13.1	13.6	1.9	0.4	29.0	40.6					71	0.5	5				
6279			12.8	11.9	1.5	0.4	26.6	31.3					85	0.4	5				
6280			9.4	5.6	0.7	0.2	15.9	18.1					88	0.3	4				









Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Soil Pit No : 21N-11 (A, B, C) Location : .....  
 NULMAN

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6291		17	18	65	C	37	18	58	0.0	6.3	4.3	0.080			
6292		15	18	67	C	38	18	61	0.0	5.5	4.4	0.106			
6293		23	8	69	C	37	18	74	0.0	7.5	5.4	0.370			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions				Derived Values			Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SQ <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6291			30.6	24.3	1.2	0.6	56.7	65.0					87	0.2	2					
6292			28.8	22.8	2.0	0.8	54.4	60.3					90	0.4	3					
6293			37.8	25.7	1.9	0.5	65.9	71.9					92	0.3	3					















Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : ..... Location : ..... NUMAN  
 Soil Pit No : ..... 225-9 (A, B, C, D)

Lab. No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic Conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6300		57	8	35	SC/SL	22	21	9	48	0.0	6.6	4.6			
6301		23	40	37	CL	29	28	12	54	0.0	7.0	4.7			
6302		45	14	41	SC/C	27	26	12	34	0.8	7.3	4.9			
6303		65	24	11	SL	12	12	4	34	1.0	7.2	5.0			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients				
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O
6300			21.3	14.4	0.3	0.4	36.4	40.6					90	0.1	1				
6301			27.5	15.2	0.4	0.3	38.4	46.4					83	0.1	1				
6302			18.1	16.6	0.1	0.2	35.0	38.2					92	0.0	0				
6303			4.7	4.1	0.4	0.1	9.3	15.1					62	0.2	3				











































Soil Series : ..... Soil Association : .....  
 Location : .....  
 25S - 18(A,B,C,D,E) NUMAN

Soil Pit No : .....  
 6358 6359 6360 6361 6362

Lab. No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1: 2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6358		38	28	34	24	11	46	0.0		6.1	5.1	0.136			
6359		28	34	38	27	12	44	0.0		6.0	4.8	0.070			
6360		62	4	34	20	9	44	0.0		5.7	4.5	0.076			
6361		20	32	48	31	14	50	0.0		5.7	4.7	0.060			
6362		46	28	26	20	9	38	0.0		6.4	5.2	0.068			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations					Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions				Derived Values				Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O	P
6358			17.5	10.7	0.2	0.5	28.9	37.4					77	0.1	1						
6359			16.6	12.1	0.2	0.2	29.1	30.6					95	0.1	1						
6360			12.2	9.9	0.2	0.2	22.5	26.0					87	0.1	1						
6361			20.4	15.8	0.3	0.4	36.9	40.1					92	0.1	1						
6362			11.3	7.6	0.2	0.2	19.3	23.1					84	0.1	1						

Soil Series : .....

Soil Association : .....

Soil Pit No : 25S - 24(1,2,3,4,5)

Location : Numan

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6476		46	36	18	L	18	7	42	1.3	6.7	5.5	0.140			
6477		50	30	20	L	18	7	36	0.6	6.7	5.4	0.082			
6478		76	14	10	SL	10	4	38	1.2	6.9	5.5	0.047			
6479		30	38	32	CL	26	11	41	0.6	7.0	5.5	0.054			
6480		66	20	14	SL	13	5	37	1.5	6.7	5.6	0.046			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SQ <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO
meq / 100g																		
6476			10.3	6.8	0.1	0.5	17.7	20.4				87	-	-				
6477			11.3	6.0	-	0.2	17.5	21.5				81	-	-				
6478			8.1	6.6	0.1	0.2	15.0	15.9				94	-	1				
6479			9.7	8.2	0.2	0.3	18.4	19.3				95	0.1	1				
6480			6.3	5.8	1.2	1.1	14.4	16.3				88	0.5	7				

meq / 100g

ppm













































Soil Association : Backswamp

Location : Numan

Soil Series : L1 - 3(A, B, C, D, E, F)

Soil Pit No :

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Texture Class	Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %			1/3 bar %	15 bar %			H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)		C %	N %	C/N
6510		32	14	54	C	34	32	15	93	0.0	7.7	5.1	0.120			
6511		30	12	58	C	35	33	15	66	0.0	6.9	5.8	0.130			
6512		32	12	56	C	34	32	15	94	0.0	8.1	6.2	0.540			
6513		34	14	52	C	32	30	14	82	0.0	8.3	6.5	0.410			
6514		32	14	54	C	34	32	15	98	0.0	8.2	6.5	0.580			
6515		26	18	56	C	35	33	15	98	0.0	8.7	6.7	0.350			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations					Total Ext. Bases	Extrac. Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K					SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
meq / 100g																				
6510			22.2	23.2	3.5	0.8	49.7		58.9					84	0.7	6				
6511			23.2	25.5	5.7	1.1	55.5		56.7					98	1.2	10				
6512			24.4	27.0	10.6	1.8	63.8		56.7					100	2.1	19				
6513			20.0	27.0	11.7	1.0	59.7		52.1					100	2.4	22				
6514			21.9	30.9	10.3	1.2	64.3		54.4					100	2.0	19				
6515			21.3	36.2	12.0	0.9	70.4		54.4					100	2.2	22				

Soil Series : ..... Backswamp

Soil Association : ..... Numan

Location : .....

Soil Pit No : ..... L1 - 4(A, B, C, D, E, F)

LCD No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content	Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		E.C. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1: 2.5)	Organic Fraction				
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %					Texture Class	1/3 bar %		15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)	KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6516		30	16	54	C	32	15	58	0.0	8.7	4.6	0.070				
6517		34	10	56	C	32	15	77	0.0	6.8	5.09	0.080				
6518		42	10	48	C	28	13	72	0.0	6.8	6.0	0.230				
6519		44	12	44	C	27	12	78	0.0	7.7	6.5	0.320				
6520		40	14	46	C	28	12	87	0.0	8.2	6.6	0.460				
6521		32	16	52	C	31	14	86	0.0	8.3	6.6	0.300				

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO
←----- meq / 100g ----->																		
6516			23.8	23.9	3.5	0.7	51.9	64.6					87	0.7	5			
6517			21.3	23.3	4.6	0.8	50.0	55.5					90	1.0	8			
6518			20.0	21.8	8.4	0.9	51.1	46.5					100	1.8	18			
6519			18.2	23.3	7.4	0.9	49.8	43.1					100	1.6	17			
6520			18.2	25.5	9.5	0.8	54.0	46.5					100	2.0	20			
6521			17.5	27.6	11.7	0.8	57.6	51.0					100	2.5	23			









Soil Association : Backswamp

Location : Numan

Soil Series : .....

Soil Pit No : 13 - 1(A, B, C, D, E, F)

Lcd No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic Conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction		
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H2O (1:2.5)		KCl (1:2.5)	C %	N %
6546		22	20	58	C	35	16	62	0.0	7.5	4.4	0.078			
6547		12	10	78	C	43	21	95	0.0	6.8	5.5	0.150			
6548		18	20	62	C	37	17	88	0.0	7.2	6.1	0.380			
6549		20	14	66	C	37	18	84	0.7	7.3	5.8	1.300			
6550		10	18	72	C	41	20	57	0.0	6.8	5.8	1.400			
6551		14	14	72	C	40	19	75	0.0	6.7	6.0	0.280			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	Extract Acidity	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients		
			Ca	Mg	Na	K				SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl + CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
meq / 100g																		
6546			20.0	35.8	0.7	1.0	57.5	71.4				81	0.1	1				
6547			25.7	42.8	1.5	2.1	72.1	87.2				83	0.3	2				
6548			21.3	39.1	1.6	1.2	63.2	68.0				93	0.3	2				
6549			22.5	42.8	1.5	1.2	68.0	71.4				95	0.3	2				
6550			23.8	45.3	2.3	1.3	72.7	77.0				94	0.4	3				
6551			21.9	43.2	2.2	1.3	68.6	80.4				85	0.4	3				





№	Гор	Сред V 1000			Сред V 1000			Величина расхода	Величина расхода	Величина расхода	Величина расхода
		60	100	150	60	100	150				
0201	10.0	18.0	5.1	0.8	7.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0202	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0203	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0204	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0205	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0206	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

№	Гор	Сред V 1000			Сред V 1000			Величина расхода	Величина расхода	Величина расхода	Величина расхода
		60	100	150	60	100	150				
0207	10.0	18.0	5.1	0.8	7.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0208	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0209	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0210	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0211	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0212	5.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

№ .....  
 Гор .....  
 Сред V 1000 .....  
 Сред V 1000 .....  
 Величина расхода .....  
 Величина расхода .....  
 Величина расхода .....  
 Величина расхода .....







Soil Association : Backswamp

Location : Numan

Soil Series : I.4 - 3(A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>D<sub>2</sub>E<sub>2</sub>F)

Soil Pit No :

Lco No	Depth (cm)	Soil Separates			Moist. Equiv. %	Water Content		Saturation Percentage	Hydraulic conductivity cm/hr	pH		EC. X 10 <sup>3</sup> mmhos/cm (1:2.5)	Organic Fraction			
		Sand %	Silt %	Clay %		Texture Class	1/3 bar %			15 bar %	H <sub>2</sub> O (1:2.5)		KCl IN (1:2.5)	C %	N %	C/N
6582		13	17	70	C	43	40	19	82	0.0	6.8	5.1	0.110			
6583		11	13	76	C	45	42	20	85	0.0	6.4	5.2	0.140			
6584		9	9	82	C	47	44	21	94	0.0	7.2	5.9	0.200			
6585		9	11	80	C	47	44	21	94	0.0	7.0	5.5	0.150			
6586		9	8	83	C	48	45	22	93	0.0	7.6	6.3	0.450			
6587		11	6	83	C	48	45	22	95	0.0	7.6	6.5	1.800			

Lab. No	Fe	Al	Exchangeable cations				Total Ext. Bases	C. E. C.	Anions			Derived Values			Available Nutrients			
			Ca	Mg	Na	K			SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub>	Percent Base Saturation	S.A.R.	E.S.P.	E.C.P.	CaO	MgO
← meq / 100g →																		
6582			30.4	40.7	3.5	0.3	74.9	88.4				85	0.6	4				
6583			31.9	42.0	5.4	0.3	79.6	95.2				84	0.9	6				
6584			31.3	41.2	4.1	0.3	76.9	90.6				85	0.7	5				
6585			31.3	43.2	9.3	0.2	84.0	88.4				95	1.5	11				
6586			30.7	40.7	6.4	0.2	78.0	64.6				100	1.1	10				
6587			29.4	44.4	11.3	0.2	85.3	88.4				96	1.9	13				



APPENDIX III

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Alkaline soil A soil having a pH value above 7.3. Generally a soil that is alkaline throughout most or all of the parts of it occupied by plant roots.
- Alluvial soil Soils developing from transported and relatively recently deposited material (alluvium) with little or no modification of the original materials by soil-forming processes.
- Base Saturation The relative degree to which soils have metallic cations absorbed. The proportion of the cation-exchange capacity that is saturated with metallic cations.
- Cation An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and hydrogen.
- Cation-Exchange Capacity (C.E.C.) A measure of the total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil. It is expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams.
- Clay As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 mm. in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that contains 40 percent or more of clay, less than 45 percent of sand and less than 40 percent of silt.
- Clay loam Soil material that contain 27 to 40 percent of clay and 20 to 45 percent of sand.
- Concretions Hard grains, pellets or nodules from concentration of compounds in the soil that cement soil grains together.
- Conductivity, electrical A physical quantity that measures the readiness with which a medium transmits electricity. Commonly used for expressing the salinity of irrigation waters and soil extracts because it can be directly related to salt concretion. It is expressed in (mmhos/cm) at 25° C.
- Consistence The combination of properties of soil material that determine its resistance to crushing and its ability to be molded or changed in shape. Consistence depends mainly on forces of attraction between soil particles. Consistence is described by such words as loose, friable, firm, soft, plastic and sticky, etc.

Drainage, soil	(1) The rapidity and extent of the removal of water from the soil by runoff and flow through the soil to under-ground spaces. (2) As a condition of the soil, it refers to the frequency and duration of periods when the soil is free of saturation.
Exchangeable sodium	Sodium that is attached to the surface of soil particles which can be exchanged with other positively charged ions in the soil solution, such as calcium and magnesium.
Field capacity	The amount of moisture remaining in a soil after the free water has been allowed to drain away into drier soil material beneath; usually expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight of soil or other convenient unit. It is the highest amount of moisture that the soil will hold under conditions of free drainage after excess water has drained away following a rain or irrigation that has wet the whole soil.
Fine textured soil	Roughly, clayey soil containing 35 percent or more of clay.
Heavy soil	An old term formerly used for clayey or fine-textured soils. (The term originated from the heavy draught on the horses when plowing.)
Leaching	The removal of material in solution by the passage of water through soil.
Light soil	An old term formerly used for sandy or coarse-textured soils.
Mechanical analysis	The physical analysis of soil materials to determine the amounts of the various soil separates, or grain-size fractions.
Morphology, soil	The constitution of the soil including texture, structure, consistence, colour and other physical, chemical and biological properties of the various soil horizons that make up the soil profile.
Mottled	Soil horizons irregularly marked with spots of colour. A common cause mottling is imperfect or poor drainage.
Parent material	Unconsolidated mineral material or peat from which the soil profile develops.
Parts per million (P.P.M.)	A notation for indicating a small amount of material. The expression gives the number of units by weight of the substance per million weight units of oven-dry soil.
Percolation	The downward movement of water through soil.
Permeability, soil	The quality of a soil horizon that enables water or air to move through it.

pH	A numerical designation of relatively weak acidity or alkalinity as in soils and in other biological systems. Technically pH is the common logarithm of the reciprocals of the hydrogen concentration of a solution. A pH of 7 indicates precise neutrality, higher values indicate increasing alkalinity and lower values increasing acidity.
Profile (soil)	A vertical section of the soil through all its horizons and extending into the parent material.
Reaction, soil	The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil mass, expressed in either pH value or in words.
Relief	Elevations or inequalities of the land surface, considered collectively.
Run-off	The surface flow of water from an area.
Saline soil	A soil containing enough soluble salts to impair its productivity for plants.
Sand	Individual rock or mineral fragments in soils having diameters ranging from 0.5 mm to 2.0 mm. The textural class name of any soil that contains 5 percent or more of sand and not more than 10 percent of clay.
Sandy clay	The textural class name of any soil containing 35 percent or more of clay and 45 percent or more of sand.
Sandy loam	Soils of this textural class contain less than 20 percent clay or more than 50 percent sand.
Series, soil	A group of soils that have soil horizons similar in their differentiating characteristics and arrangement in the profile, except for surface texture, and are formed from a particular type of parent material.
Silt	(1) Individual mineral particles of soil that range in diameter between 0.05 mm to 0.002 mm. (2) Soil of the textural class silt contains 80 percent silt and less than 12 percent of clay.
Soil	A collection of natural bodies occupying parts of the earth's surface that support plants and that have properties due to the intergrated effects of climate and living matter acting upon parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.
Soil survey	A general term for the systematic examination of soils in the field and in the laboratories, their description and classification, the mapping of kinds of soil, and the interpretation

of soils according to their adaptability for various crops, grasses, and trees, their behaviour under use or treatment for plant production or for other purposes, and their productivity under different management systems.

Solum	The upper part of a soil profile, above the parent material in which the processes of soil formation are active.
Structures, soil	The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or clusters that are separated from adjoining aggregates and have properties unlike those of an equal mass of unaggregated primary soil particles. The principal forms of soil structure are platy, prismatic, columnar (prisms with rounded tops), blocky (angular or subangular), and granular. Structureless soils are (1) single grain - each grain by itself, as in dune sand, or (2) massive - the particles adhering together without any regular cleavage as in many claypans and hard pans. ("Good" or "bad" tilth are terms for the general structural condition of cultivated soils according to particular plants or sequences of plants.)
Substratum	A layer lying beneath the solum or true soil. It is applied to both parent materials and to other unconforming layers below the solum.
Surface soil	The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, about 15 to 20 cm.
Textural class or texture	Names given to soil material, and refers to the proportions of sand, silt and clay in a mass of soil on a percentage basis.
Topography	The shape of the ground surface, such as hills, mountains or plains.
Topsoil	A general term used in at least four different senses: (1) A presumed fertile soil or soil material, usually rich in organic matter, used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and gardens; (2) the surface plow layer of a soil and thus a synonym for surface soil; (3) the original or present dark-colored upper soil which ranges from a mere fraction of an inch to 2 or 3 feet on different kinds of soil; and (4) the original or present A horizon, varying widely among different kinds of soil. Applied to soils in the field, the term has no precise meaning unless defined as to depth or productivity in relation to a specific kind of soil.
Type, soil	It is a sub-group of the soil series and is based on the texture of the surface soil.

- Water retention      The physical property of soil that is based on surface force action and that makes it necessary to do work in order to remove water from soil pores and from soil surface.
- Water table      The upper limit of the part of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water. In some places an upper or perched, water table may be separated from a lower one by a dry zone.
- Water-holding capacity      The capacity (or ability) of soil to hold water; field capacity is the amount held against gravity or 1 atmosphere tension or pF 2.7.
- Wilting point (or permanent)      The moisture content of soil, on an overdry basis, at which plants (especially sunflower plants) wilt and fail to recover their turgidity when placed in a dark humid atmosphere.

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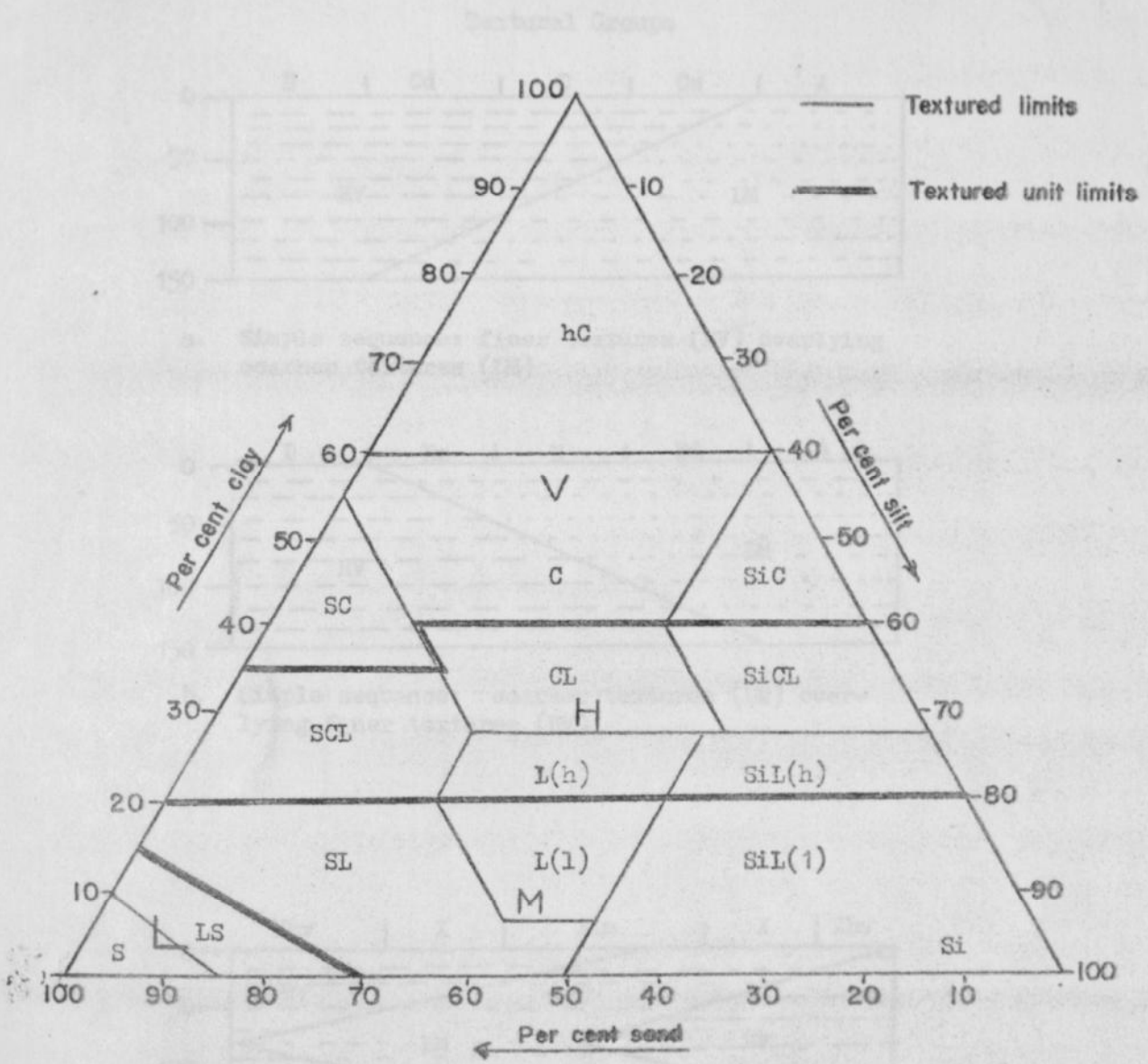
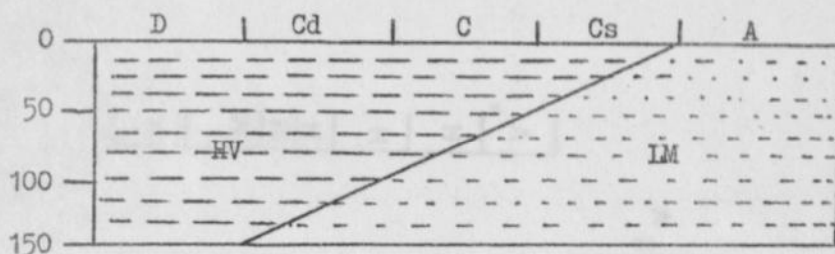


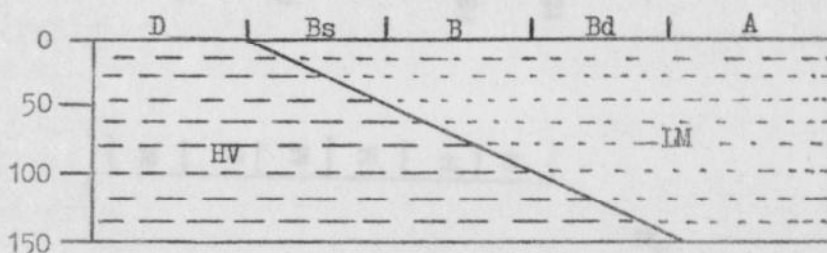
Figure 1 - Quantitative definition of four textural units: L, M, H, and V.  
 (Modified from D. A. Holmes and S. Western)

Figure 2 - Magnetically illustrated of the textural groups of the upper soil.  
 (From D. A. Holmes and S. Western).

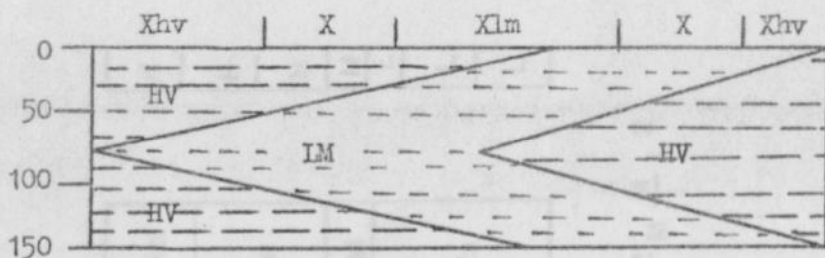
Textural Groups



- a. Simple sequence: finer textures (HV) overlying coarser textures (LM)



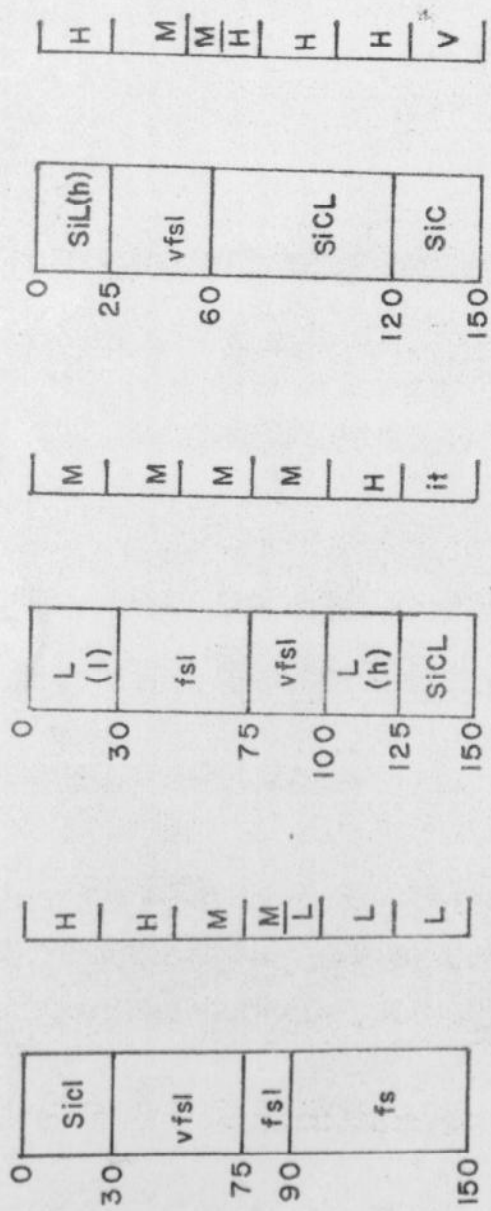
- b. Simple sequence: coarser textures (LM) overlying finer textures (HV)



- c. Complex sequence: coarser textures (LM) and finer textures (HV) interbedded.

Figure 3 - Diagrammatic illustration of the textural groups of the upper soil

(From D. A. Holmes and S. Western).



TEXTURAL PROFILE:  $H^2 M \frac{M}{1} L^2$

$M^4 H^2$

$HM \frac{M}{H} H^2 V$

FIGURE 2 : Typical textural coding of the upper soil profile.